The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 48. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Bloomsburg Business Directory

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves & tinware, Main st., above court house. vl-n43

A. M. RUPERT, stoves and tinware, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

CLOTHING, &c.

D. LOWENBERG, merchant tailor, Main st., 2d door above American house. vl-n43

J. W. CHEMBERLIN, wholesale and retail dealer in clothing, etc., Hartman's building, Main street. vl-n43

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

L. S. MOYER, druggist and apothecary, Exchange block Main st. vl-n43

E. P. LUTZ, druggist and apothecary, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

B. CATHCART, watch and clock maker, Market st., below Main. vl-n43

LOUIS BERNHARD, watch and clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, Main st., nearly opposite American house. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BROWN, boot and shoemaker, Main street opposite American house. vl-n43

A. SOLLEDER manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Main st., opposite Episcopal church. vl-n43

HENRY KLEIM, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries etc., East Bloomsburg Main st. vl-n43

DAVID BETZ, boot and shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market street. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. Kinney surgeon dentist, teeth extracted without pain, Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n43

J. R. McKELVY, M. D. surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

J. R. EVANS, M. D. surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. surgeon and Physician, Market st., above Main. vl-n43

DR. H. C. HOWER, surgeon dentist, Main st., above court house. vl-n43

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, Ramsey building, Main st. vl-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, fancy goods, notions, books, stationery, north side Main street below Market. vl-n43

E. PETERMAN, millinery and fancy goods opposite Episcopal church, Main st. vl-n43

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, ladies cloaks and dress patterns, southeast corner Main and west st. vl-n43

MRS. M. H. FURMAN, milliner, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market st. vl-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN, millinery and fancy goods, Main street just below American house. vl-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, millenery and fancy goods Main st., opposite Court House. vl-n43

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

J. LEACOCK, oyster and eating saloon, American House, Main st., Baltzer Leacock superintendent. vl-n15

WHITMYER & JACOBY, confectionary, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange block, Main st. vl-n43

FOX & WEBB, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Main st., just below Iron. vl-n43

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by J. F. CASLOW, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

AMERICAN HOUSE, by JOHN LEACOCK, Main st., west of Iron street. vl-n43

FORKS HOTEL, by G. W. MAUGER, east end of Main st. vl-n43

B. STOHNER, refreshment saloon, Main st., just above court house. vl-n43

J. F. CASLOW, refreshment saloon, Exchange hotel, Lawson Calman, superintendent vl-n43

W. H. GILLMORE, refreshment saloon, Shive's block south side Main st. vl-n43

MERCHANTS, GROCERS, &c.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc, Main st., above Court House. vl-n46

S. H. MILLER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc. Exchange block, Main street. vl-n43

McKELVY NEAL & Co., dealers in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

A. J. SLOAN dealer in choice dry goods, House-keeping goods, fresh groceries, etc., etc. Main st., opposite court house. vl-n17

J. K. LYLE, groceries and general merchandise Main st., above West. vl-n43

H. C. HOWER, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Main st., above court house. vl-n43

L. T. SHARPLESS, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, etc, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

C. C. MARR, dry goods and notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

J. J. BROWER, dry goods, groceries, etc., northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

REV. A. HARTMAN, dry goods, notions, and groceries, Main st., opposite Episcopal church. vl-n43

H. H. HUNSENBERGER, (agent,) groceries, tobacco and confectionary, Main st., below American house. vl-n43

D. A. BECKLEY, Keystone shoe store, books and stationery, southwest corner Market and Main sts. vl-n43

WILLIAM ERASMUS, confectioneries, Main st., just above court house. vl-n43

E. MENDENHALL, general stock of merchandise and lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vl-n42

J. J. ROBBINS, dealer in dry goods groceries etc. Shive's block, Main st., below Iron vl-n43

J. K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, southeast corner Main and Iron Streets. vl-n44

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber, of all kinds, plaining mill near the rail-road. vl-n46

W. J. BIDLEMAN, saddle and harness maker, near southwest corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

C. W. SNYDER, hardware, cutlery, guns, etc., Main st., below Iron. vl-n43

A. WITMAN, marble works, near southwest corner Main and Market sts. vl-n43

G. W. CORELL, furniture rooms, three story brick on Main st., west of Market st. vl-n43

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n47

E. J. THORNTON, wall paper, window shades, and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-n43

T. H. MASTERS, agent for Grover & Baker's sewing machine, Main st., Hartman's building, up stairs. vl-n44

H. ROSENSTOCK, photographer, Exchange block, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

J. F. BROADT, photographer, Hartman's building northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

N. W. BARTON, tobacconist, and dealer in stove coal, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

JOHN A. FUNSTON, mutual and cash rates fire insurance company, northeast corner, Main and West st. vl-n43

GEORGE HASSERT, manufacturer and repairer of threshing machines, Chemberlin's alley, near Sharpless foundry. vln43

I. S. KUHN, dealer in meat, tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, back of American house. vl-n43

J. R. PURSELL, saddle, trunk and harness maker, Main st., below court house. vl-n46

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n47

STEPHEN KNORR, Blacksmith, North-west corner of Main and West Street. vl-n47

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and fancy Tanner, Scottown. vl-n47

Orangeville Directory.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, physician and surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment saloon, by Israel Mumma, corner of Main and Pine st. vln47

SWAN HOTEL, the upper house by John Snyder, Main st., above Pine. vl-n47

D. K. SLOAN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, lumber and general Merchandise Main st. vl-n47

THOMAS BUCKLE, saddle and Harness maker Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vl-n47

W. H. SMITH, manufacturer of tin ware and dealer in stoves etc., Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vl-n47

SAMUEL EVERETT, Druggist & Apothecary, Main Street. vl-n4

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant tailor and Gent's furnishing goods, Main st., next door to the brick hotel. vl-n47

M. S. HAYHURST, Clocks, Watches and Guns repaired. Guns and Watches for sale, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker, and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

MICHAEL C. KELLER, Confectionery, Oysters &c., &c., on Pine St., between Main and Mill. vl-n47

H. H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

WILLIAM DELONG, Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vln49

ELIAS SNYDER, Flour and Grist Mill, and dealer in grain, Mill Street. vl-n47

ADAM SCHUYLER, Iron founder, Machinist, and Manufacturer of plows, Mill st. vl-n47

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of Lather, Mill Street. vl-n17

JOHN KELLER, Boot and Shoemaker, Pine Street, opposite the Academy vl-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main Street, below Pine. vl-n47

SAMUEL M. PRENTISS, Veterinary Surgeon, at the Brick Hotel, corner of Main and Pine Sts. vl-n47

Light Street Directory.

PETER ENT, dealer in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., Light Street. vl-n15

H. WHITMIRE, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. vl-n16

J. TERWILLIGER, Cabinetmaker, Undertaker and Chairmaker. vl-n16

F. P. KELLEY, Blacksmith, opposite post office, vl-n16

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above school house. vl-n16

MRS. E. KLINE, millenery and fancy goods, vl-n46

J. W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Hides, Bark, etc. Cash paid for Hides. vl-n16

WM. M. ENT, dealer in stoves and tin ware in all its branches. vl-n46

Jersey Town Directory.

ANDREW MADISON, dealer in dry goods, groceries, grain, lumber etc., Jerseytown vl-n16

JACOB A. SWISHER, dealer in Hides, Leather Bark etc. Madison township Columbia county Pa. vl-n16

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

LONG POND HOTEL.

THE undersigned having leased and re-furnished in good style the above well-known House, situate

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

in the borders of Columbia and Sullivan counties, in one of the most beautiful and healthful regions in the State; is fully prepared to accommodate visitors and sojourners

WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

The Pond and streams are well stocked with delicious fish of many kinds including

TROUT AND PIKE,

and boats in good order will be kept for the accommodation and amusement of guests, either for fishing or pleasure excursions upon this beautiful sheet of water which is

SEVERAL MILES IN EXTENT.

Surrounded by an extensive Forest, there is afforded to the huntsman a splendid field for his own peculiar sports, and exercise with his

DOG AND GUN.

His Larder will be always provided with the delicacies of the season; and his Bar stocked with PURE LIQUORS. The House is large and commodious; the Stabling extensive and safe.

The House is reached from several points on the Bloomsburg & Lackawanna Railroad; and is a splendid place to pass the hot months of Summer.

R. R. HAYHURST.

May 17, 1867-1m.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting (on his part) to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars.

JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

BERNARD STOHNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a

FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [my17'67-6m.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*McHenry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future.

GEORGE W. MAUGER.

THE SWAN HOTEL.

(THE UPPER HOUSE.)

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction.

JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-1m.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

THE Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

SPICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS

SHEEP TONGUE, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE.

LAWSON CALMAN,
Superintendent.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

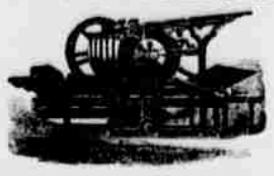
a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction.

WM. REMLEY.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

EVERY Customer may be sure of a Good Fit or no sale at CHEMBERLIN'S Clothing Store. '6—3m.

THE COLUMBIAN,



A Democratic Newspaper

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
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Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	20,00	30,00
One column	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	50,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

It is, in all cases, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"Columbian Office,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK R. SNYDER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. E. JACKSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
CENTRALIA, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with E. H. Little, in brick building adjoining Post Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. [sep20'67.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office—Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. [Jan1'67.

J. B. ROBISON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
Office in Unangst's Building, Main Street, West of the American House. [my21'67.

AUCTIONEER.
MOSES COFFMAN,
Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mar8'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,
(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army,)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Calls promptly attended to both night and day.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

S. C. SHIVE,
CABINET MAKER,
AND MANUFACTURER BY STEAM OF
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS,
SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS,
WINDOW FRAMES, &C.
MAIN STREET,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
June 28, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,
FASHIONABLE
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
AND
SHAMPOOING SALOON,
Over Wimmeyer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair; will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [apr12'67.

H. ARTMAN. C. H. DILLINGER. E. R. ARTMAN.
ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,
NO. 225 NORTH THIRD STREET,
(Nearly opposite Jones, Kent, Santee & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in
YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTH, SHADES, FLY NETS,
GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO,
WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES, TRUNKS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
May 10, 1867-1y.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,
TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR
MANUFACTORY,
NO. 318 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Second Door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

ALL Kinds of Ready Made Clothing at low figures at CHEMBERLIN'S Clothing Store, Hartman's block, Bloomsburg, Pa. 6—3m.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

REPRESENTATIVE REFORM.

Speech of Hon. C. R. Buckalew,

Delivered in the Assembley Buildings, Philadelphia, Tuesday Evening, November 19th, 1867.

The Defects of our Electoral System.

The Cumulative Vote.

Its Necessity and Advantages.

&C. &C. &C.

Fellow-Citizens of the City of Philadelphia:

You have had stated to you the circumstances under which I appear in your presence to speak upon the subject of representative reform. Without any introductory remarks, without pausing to tarry over preliminary topics, I shall proceed to the subject matter of my discourse.

Ours is said to be a government of the people, meaning by that term the whole electoral body with whom the right of suffrage is lodged by our Constitution. The people considered in this sense are said to rule themselves, and our system is therefore described as one of self government. Those who are bound by the laws are to enact them. Power is in the first instance exerted by them, and obedience yielded afterward. All rests upon their voluntary assent, and upon their free action, and as it is impossible that the whole mass of the political community should assemble together for the purpose of enacting or agreeing upon those rules of conduct which are to bind the citizens, and as it would be impossible for such an enormous body, even if it were convened, to act with convenience, or to act at all, we, like the people of other countries, in former times, have resorted to what is known as the representative system.

From the impossibility of convening ourselves together to determine those great questions which pertain to the political and social body, and about which government is employed, we have determined to select from amongst ourselves a certain number of persons with whom shall be lodged all our powers connected with legislation and with government, and whatsoever they shall determine shall be to us and to all men within our borders the law of individual conduct.

Well, now, gentlemen, in executing the system of representative government the manner in which the agents of the people shall be selected becomes in the highest degree important. Although by our theory, although by our fundamental principle of self-government by the people, all the people are to be represented in the making of laws, in the administration of government, in point of fact we have not attained to this result. We have fallen short of it in our arrangements, and hence it is that men of intelligence and of sagacity, driven to their conclusions by thorough examinations and by full inquiry, have been compelled to declare that our system is imperfect, and imperfect to such an extent that the quality of our government is affected, and many pernicious things have palce in its administration.

Instead of there being under the representative system as it is known among us, a representation of the entire electoral body, of all the individuals who compose it, there is in fact a representation of only a part, in other words, representation, instead of being complete and co-extensive with all those who are to be represented, and who are to be bound by the action of government, is partial and restricted to a part alone of the political body.

Well, gentlemen, in the infancy or the early stages of the government, an imperfection of this kind may be permitted or overlooked. The affairs of society, when they are not complicated before the community has become rich, before its affairs, social and political, become involved and intricate, may admit of very rude and imperfect arrangements, and yet the people may be well governed, the laws may be just and wholesome, and administered in the proper spirit and with complete success. But, as wealth accumulates, as population becomes dense, and great cities grow up, as vices are spread through the social body, and as widely extended and complicated political action becomes necessary, those earlier and simpler arrangements—imperfect always—become positively pernicious and hurtful, and the necessity arises for their correction, and that the system of government shall be purified and invigorated by amendment.

In your popular elections which are held or taken under the majority, or rather under the plurality rule, which ordinarily amounts to the same thing—at your popular elections the smaller number of voices which are spoken in the election of representatives who are to enact your laws are stricken from the count. When the officers charged with the duty of collecting the voices of the people come to make up the account and declare the result, they strike from the poll or the return, all those who when numbered are the smaller quantity or the smaller political force. Then after your representatives selected in this manner by a majority merely, by a part of the community, are convened together, when they come to act in the business of government to enact laws, they again act by a similar rule. The majority in the representative body pronounces the opinion and decree of that body, and what they pronounce becomes law, binding upon all the people. Now, what is observable in this statement of facts? Why, that in the first place, in selecting representatives you strike off a part of the political body; then, again, in representative action, you strike off the minority of the representative body, who represent another portion or mass of the popular electors. The result is that your laws may be made by men who represent a minority of the people who are to be bound by the laws so made. A representative majority may not be, in point of fact—and often is not—a representative of a majority of the people.

When we come to consider in addition to this that the representative majority, whether in a State Legislature or in Congress, in modern times, or in comparatively corrupt times, when pernicious and selfish interests invade the halls of legislation, ordinarily acts under what is known as the caucus system, you perceive how far we have departed from those popular principles upon which we professed to found our system originally, and which we supposed would give vitality and energy to its action. A caucus, a private consultation of majority members, rules the action of the representative majority, that majority rules the entire representative body, and that representative body is composed of representatives of only a part of the political community. Is it not then established by this inquiry that instead of our representative system being what we originally intended it to be, and what we had supposed it would be, it is in its practical action characterized by imperfections which must arrest universal attention when the facts are examined, and provoke a cry for some measure of amendment and reform? And if a project of reform and amendment be proposed, which is practical, reasonable and wise—can be brought forward, it will be our business to embrace it with promptness and with gladness of heart.

Now what do we desire? We may desire that the whole people, instead of a part of them, shall be represented in the government, and that is precisely what I propose. In accomplishing this object, differences of opinion, as in all cases of new inquiries may be expected. One may have one project, and another, another. In a time of inquiry, of movement in the public mind, it is not well, and it is not to be expected, that all minds should run in the same channel; and that out of the inquiries which individuals enter upon, the same ultimate proposition should be evolved by each. How will we then obtain representation in government of the entire mass of the people? Let us come to that question, and in coming to it inquire into the several plans or projects which have been suggested to secure this object. They may be classed under three heads. In the first place, it has been proposed in various forms that by law there should be a restricted or limited mode of voting. Again, it has been proposed that the elector, in all elections of representatives and of other officers where more than one are to be chosen, may bestow his votes upon a smaller number than the whole; in other words, he may exercise what is known as the Cumulative Vote. Again, there has been proposed in Great Britain, and elaborately defended in that country, what is called the system of Personal Representation, by which an elector shall be emancipated from the ordinary bonds and trammels of party organization, and shall be as an individual and not as a member of a party represented in Parliament or other body of a similar constitution.

Now, as to the first of these, that is the limited or restricted vote—I use these words because I have none more expressive or convenient at hand—as to this first or limited vote: When you pass to your places of election and proceed to choose for yourselves the election officers who shall hold elections during the year in your several election districts, what do you do?

Each elector votes for one inspector, and yet two are chosen. Here is a limitation upon the voter. Instead of voting for both the law says that he shall vote for but one. What is the practical result throughout the State under this law? Why, that one inspector belongs to the majority party in each election district, and the other belongs to an opposing one. In other words, both the parties into which our political society is ordinarily divided, are represented in the election boards. Thus you secure representation of the entire mass of electors, and yet you secure it by a limitation upon the votes of individual electors.

What has been the practical result of this arrangement, which is found in your State election law of 1839? Has the result been good or bad? Why, there is not a man who hears me, or an intelligent, honorable citizen in this Commonwealth, who would not cry "shame" if that law were repealed. It is a law by which elections are kept comparatively pure; by which fraud is prevented, and fairness is secured to the citizen in polling his vote.

I believe in this city, when you come to choose assessors in your several wards, those interesting persons who have control over your pockets, (laughter,) who take valuations of your property, whose action as public officers is most interesting to you, each elector votes for one, and yet two are selected. In this case you are secured, I presume, against partiality and injustice in the administration of the tax laws by dividing these officers between political parties.

I am told also that in selecting your school directors each school division or ward has twelve directors, who have charge of your school system—one third, that is four, elected in each year. In voting, each elector votes for but three, so that it ordinarily happens that the fourth man chosen each year will be of a different opinion politically from the majority of his fellow directors; will represent in the government of the school district one kind of opinion, while the greater number of his colleagues will represent another.

At the last session of your State Legislature a law was passed which took from the commissioners of counties and sheriffs, the selection of jurors for the several courts throughout the Commonwealth. Great complaints were made in this matter, especially in the interior of the State. You had a particular arrangement in this city, which has not been disturbed, to wit: the selection of jurors by the judges of the several courts, in order to insure impartiality and fairness, and prevent the intrusion of political interests or passions in the selection of your jurors. But in the interior the duty of selecting jurors, which was formerly charged upon the commissioners and the sheriffs of the several counties, was taken away at the last session of the Legislature, and confided to two officers in each county, who are to be called jury commissioners. The President Judge of each County has some function or duty in connection with these offices—it is somewhat doubtful what it is—the law was badly drawn—but substantially the power of selection heretofore exercised by the ordinary officers of counties, to whom I have referred, is now to be confided to these jury commissioners.

How are they to be chosen? As in the case of inspectors of election, where one candidate alone is voted for but two are to be chosen. By this means it is to be supposed that there will be fairness in the selection of Jurors throughout the State, and the abuses which have heretofore prevailed will be removed from our system—the abuse that in Republican counties Democratic citizens were excluded to an unreasonable extent, from the jury-box, and that on the other hand, in Democratic counties, Republican jurymen were unreasonably excluded.

Here again is a limitation upon the elector. He shall vote for but one of these officers, who are to select the men who may sit upon questions which relate to his life, to his property, or to his reputation, and yet by this limitation fuller representation of the people and fairness in trials are secured. I think that a much wiser arrangement might have been made than that. If I had possessed power to mould this law upon this subject, I would have simply changed the mode in which county commissioners are chosen. I would have had them selected upon the principle of the cumulative vote (which I will presently explain,) or upon the principle of the limited vote. We would have obtained substantially, in that way the same result without two additional officers, and without certain inconveniences which attend upon the existing law. But the object was laudable, and the effect which will be produced by that law will be salutary. Public opinion will take hold of it and uphold it hereafter as a just and wise arrangement compared with the one it superseded.

Let me illustrate this idea of limited voting which has obtained in our State by another case, taken from the State of N. Y. Under the Constitution of that State, every twenty years the question of reforming the State Constitution is to be submitted to a vote of the people, and in case they vote in favor of a convention to amend the Constitution, one is to be called. It happened last year that a Convention was to be called and Governor Fenton proposed to the Legislature that in addition to the selection of delegates from the representative districts of the State (one from each,) there should be 32 delegates selected at large. In selecting these 32 delegates, each elector in the State to vote for but 16. His recommendation was adopted by the Legislature, so that the existing Constitutional Convention of New York (it has not concluded the performance of its duties) is constituted of representatives elected from the representative districts and of 32 delegates from the State at large. Of the latter, 16 belong to each political party, for such was the inevitable effect of the plan adopted. Many men went into the convention, and are now sitting in it, who could not have been elected in their several local districts, because the party with which they were associated was in the minority in their several localities. In selecting delegates from the State at large this was possible, and able men were selected on both sides—men of great weight and great wisdom. These cases of limited voting in our own State which I have mentioned, and this case in New York, will suffice so far as our own country is concerned.

Now, let me carry you to England for a moment to see what has been done there in this same direction. In 1854, under the administration of Lord Aberdeen, Lord John Russel introduced a reform bill, which underwent protracted discussion in the House of Commons. One feature of this bill was that in all constituencies selecting three members of Parliament no elector should vote for more than two, the result of which would have been to give to the minority class of electors, ordinarily, the third member. That bill, however, did not become a law; it fell, and other reform bills introduced since into Parliament have failed. But during the present year a bill was passed through Parliament to amend and reform the representation of the people of England in the House of Commons. The Reform Bill having passed the House of Commons, and being under consideration in the House of Lords on the 30th of July last, Lord Cairnes moved to amend clause 8 of the bill by adding, "at a contested election for any county or borough represented by three members, no person shall vote for more than two candidates." This was substantially, if not in exact terms, the same as the clause in the Russell Reform Bill of 1854. After undergoing debate this amendment was adopted in the House of Lords by the following vote: Contents, 142; non-contents, 51, or by the large majority of 91 in its favor. The bill being returned with this and other amendments to the House of Commons, was again considered in that House. Finally, upon the 8th of August, after prolonged and exhaustive debate, in which men whose names are known throughout the earth participated, upon motion to strike out this amendment made by the House of Lords, the vote stood, ayes 204, noes 253, being a majority of 49 in favor of retaining the provision, and it was retained by that vote; and the bill subsequently passing and receiving the approval of the Crown, it became, and is now the law of Great Britain (from which country we derive our political descent and many of our principles of free government, including that of representation.) Henceforth, in the election of members of the popular house of Parliament, where a constituency select three members, two shall be given to the majority and one to the minority of the electors, assuming that the latter constitute as large a mass as one-third of the whole number. This is the most notable instance of the application of the limited vote to secure the representation of the whole political mass of the community, or of a particular constituency charged with the duty and power of selecting representatives for the enactment of laws.

By these instances selected in our own country and abroad, it is manifest that attention has been largely drawn to this question of amendment in representation, and of mitigating the evils and inconveniences which must always arise under an unchecked, unmitigated, unamended majority rule.

But, gentlemen, I pass from the consideration of this mode of amending representation to the second form which propositions for that purpose have assumed, in other words, I pass to the discussion of the topic which is most interesting at this time for our consideration. I mean the plan of *cumulative voting*, as it has been named. This was in the first instance proposed, explained, and advocated by James Garth Marshall, a subject of the Crown of Great Britain; and, by his proposition and his advocacy of it, he has given his name to the political history of his country and to the political history of representative institutions everywhere in future times, for no one previously had mastered this subject with such grasp, no one had looked into it with such intuitive perception of all its characteristics, and was able to strike precisely the point where reform could be most safely and effectively introduced. It is preferable, infinitely preferable, to all propositions for securing the representation of all interests in society by any limitation upon the elector's vote in the manner of the various propositions which I have already described.

This system or plan of cumulative voting has been endorsed by John Stuart Mill, in his work on Parliamentary Reform, and in his work on Representative Government, and since supported by him ably in the House of Commons. It has been recommended, also, by Earl Grey, in his work on Parliamentary Reform, edition of 1864. It was proposed during the recent consideration of the Reform Bill, in the House of Commons, by Mr. Lowe, on the 5th of July last, and after debate received the very respectable support of 173 votes. It is beginning to attract, in this country, that degree of attention which it merits, and which is naturally provoked by the inquiry which has taken place abroad. I shall describe it in a moment. For the present, I will simply say that, the third proposition of reform, known as *personal representation*, which looks to other objects and to other consequences, I shall not attempt to discuss to-night. It invites us over too wide a field of inquiry for the time at our disposal; and, I may add, that it involves so many additional considerations and so much of prolonged debate that, within the ordinary compass of a meeting, it would be impossible to exhaust the subject or to come to an intelligent conclusion upon it. I presume also, speaking generally concerning it, that it will be a considerable time before we shall be in possession of that amount of experience and of discussion which are requisite to its adoption in this country.

Now, what is *cumulative voting?* I propose that what is known by this term shall be applied to the election of representatives in Congress, and to the choice of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. It admits, also, of application to the selection of senators and representatives in the several State Legislatures, and to the selection of county commissioners, and possibly other officers. In what I shall say at this time, however, I shall confine myself, in the discussion of this plan, mainly to the election of representatives in Congress. This reform can be introduced by act of Congress without any constitutional change; and the plan can be applied to the election of Presidential electors by the Legislatures of the several States, who under the Constitution, have committed to them the power of providing the manner in which those electors shall be chosen. What, then, is cumulative voting? It is that where more than one officer is to be chosen, the elector in the first place shall possess as many votes as there are persons to be chosen, and next, he may bestow those votes at his discretion upon the whole number of persons to be chosen, giving one vote to each, or upon any less number, cumulating his votes upon one, two, three, or any other number less than the whole. That is simple in its statement, although its effect, the practical character of the proposition, requires some inquiry and prolonged experience to its entire comprehension. What is the result? It is that any polical interest in a community, whether in a State or in a division of a State, if it can ascertain about the relative proportion which its strength bears to the whole mass of the vote, or to the vote of an opposing interest, may cast the suffrages of its members in such manner that they will tell upon the result; and it will happen that every man, or about every man who votes shall vote for a candidate who shall be chosen, and there will be in such thing as unrepresented minorities left. They will be wiped out of the system; they will no longer exist. To speak of this as a plan for the representation of minorities, is an abuse of terms, because it conveys no idea which attaches to the plan. Far be it from us to arm a minority with power which we know even majorities abuse! The proposition now submitted to us is not that there shall be majorities and minorities known in election returns, but that the men who vote shall vote for those who will be chosen, and who will in point of fact represent them.

I cannot better illustrate the scheme than by the case of Vermont, which I have used on another occasion. There are 60,000 voters in Vermont, of whom 40,000 are members of the Republican party, and 20,000 of the Democratic party. I speak in round numbers. By law that State is entitled to three Representatives in Congress, because her population, under the Constitution of the United States, authorizes the allotment of that number to her. Now what ought to take place there? The majority should elect two Representatives, having 40,000 votes, and the minority should elect one, having 20,000 votes; but is that so in point of fact at present? If the electors of that State vote for three Representatives, by general ticket, the majority would elect the whole three. If the State be divided up into single districts, it is a matter of chance how the result will be, whether all three districts will have majorities of the same political complexion or not. I say it is a matter of chance—nay, more than that, it is a matter of honesty in the Legislature of the State, and any political mojority that has control of the Legislature will very likely frame the districts to suit its own interests. We know that these things occur everywhere. By cumulative voting, by authorizing the 20,000 minority electors of that State to give each three votes to one candidate, that candidate would receive 60,000 votes, and the majority cannot defeat him. The majority voting for two representatives can elect them, but they cannot elect the third. Suppose they attempt to vote for three candidates, they can only give each of them 40,000 votes, and the minority candidate has 60,000. If they attempt to vote for two, as they ought to do, that being the number they are entitled to, they can give them 60,000 votes each, the same number that the minority candidate has. If they attempted to vote for one, they would give that one candidate 120,000, but of course they would not throw away their votes in that foolish manner. The practical result would be that the 40,000 majority electors in that State would vote for two candidates and elect them, and the 20,000 minority electors would vote for one and elect him; and results analagous to this would occur all over the United States if this system were applied. In every State the freemen, each possessing an equal right with his neighbor, would each vote for a representative in Congress who would speak his voice and obey his will and thus you would obtain throughout the country, in each State, an actual representation of the whole mass of people on both sides—honest representation instead of a sham—a government by the majority in point of fact in Congress instead of an accidental result, which may be one way or the other, and is just as likely to be minority rule as anything else, and always, and under all circumstances, unjust rules.

Oh! gentlemen, what would happen then? Some little people in the State Legislatures, destitute of honor, but greedy of gain and of personal objects, would no longer gerrymander your States (applause)—would no longer sit there in quiet chambers, concocting injustice by law, studying how they can prevent their neighbors from being represented in the government and get an undue share of public power for themselves and for friends. That iniquity would be ended and would no more heard of amongst us. Why, gentlemen, at this moment, from the British possessions upon the northeast to the Golden Gate of the Pacific, there is probably not one honest apportionment law for members of Congress, and you will scarcely ever have one, unless in an exceptional case, where one political interest shall have control of the upper branch of a Legislature, and another of the lower, holding each other in check, and compelling some degree of fairness in the formation of the law.

I do not desire to speak on any topic which may bear partisan complexion. I am almost afraid to cite cases lest I shall be thought to have an object or purpose not openly avowed. Let me tell you, the difficulty in this case is in human nature, and you must frame your system so that mischief will not result. "It is necessary," said a great and wise man, "that by the very constitution of things power should be a check to power." What said Dr. Priestly? "There is no earthly power that has not grown exorbitant when it has met with no control." Take these words of men who thought wisely and profoundly, and then look at your existing political action and see whether it is not a struggle for power instead of a struggle for justice; whether it is not a struggle by each interest to obtain all it can, and to retain all it can and to keep away from an opposing interest anything like a fair distinction of power and fair treatment.

It is necessary, then gentlemen, that, by your fixed arrangements in your constitutions and laws you shall curb the injustice of human nature, that you shall so arrange your system that evil and selfish men cannot pervert it to their own purposes and to the injury of others. A system of cumulative voting secures the government of the real majority of the people, instead of striking off a part of them in the popular elections; they are all represented in the representative body, whether Congress or the State Legislature, and there by a single operation the vote is taken, the majority pronounced and a proposed law is enacted or defeated. Instead of several processes and an eventual decision by a representative majority, moved and governed by a caucus, you will have fair, equal, extended, complete representation of the whole mass of the people, and the proper voice of the majority pronounced in the representative body.

I repeat, this is no plan for minority representation; it is a plan for the representation of the whole people—a device by which the majority shall rule and shall pronounce its voice in a fair and honest manner. Again, a system of cumulative voting would secure to you, in your legislative bodies, men of high ability, and secure them for long periods of time, because elections would not be subject to the uncertainties which attend ordinary elections under the majority rule. A political party in Pennsylvania, constituting about or near one-half its electors, assuming that the State would be permanently entitled, say to twenty-four members (the present number), can keep about a dozen men continuously in Congress for a long period of time. Just as long as they retain the confidence of their constituents they will be elected, because the merit of this plan is that one part of the community cannot vote down another. Each will get its due share of representatives, and can keep it always simply by giving votes only to the number which they are entitled to have, and which they can elect. This system would secure contentment to men constituting minorities, as they are known, because such minorities would be abolished at popular elections, and although their representatives be voted down in representative bodies, they would be heard there, and it is a great satisfaction for a man to be heard even when judgment is pronounced against him. That is what we suppose to be one great advantage of courts of justice: a man has his day in court, and he is heard; judgment is not pronounced in his absence or without a hearing. Just so, minorities in our country as they are now constituted, are dissatisfied, and they always will be dissatisfied under the present system. Let them be heard, and if the decision is against them in the legislative body, they will acquiesce, because they have had fair treatment. This is human nature. Every one can see that that would be so. Should we not, therefore, be less liable to revolt, to convulsion, to war? Content your people, improve your system so that it will work happily and properly, and you crush out the seeds of political convulsion. [Applause.]

I need not go over the other heads of the argument at length, because time will not permit me. I insist as a principal argument, however, for this mode of taking the sense of the electoral body that it would be a great check upon corruption. Now, what causes corruption at your elections? What brings it into being? I submit that question to you gentlemen, as men of ordinary experience. What is it? One candidate wants to get a majority over another candidate. The district may be close, or at least each side may have hopes of carrying it, passion is aroused, to use a common expression, the blood is up, ambition calls, private interests prompts. Here and there we know, for so the fact stands revealed to us, a candidate, or the friends of a candidate, will resort to corrupt means. For what purpose? To get the balance of power, to turn the scale, not to corrupt the great body of the electors, but to gain the tenth, the twentieth, or the fiftieth man who holds in his hands the balance of power between political interests. In this manner these contests for local majorities and for State majorities between parties, call into existence all the evil and corrupt influences which attend our elections. A man at Harrisburg or at Washington is expected to distribute partronage around his district, so that he can get votes to beat somebody else when he comes before the people again. A man with his pocket full of accumulated gains, the result of his own thrift and cunning, or the accumulation of his ancestors, wants a few votes to make a majority against an opposing candidate, and he gives money to electioneering agents, and does not inquire how it is applied. After awhile great complaints are made in your community of a corrupt election. You hear such expressions as "shocking," "horrible," "what is the country coming to; what is the social body and what is the political body coming to?" Corruption raises its head in America; it is the danger in our path; it is the giant we have to fear, whose blows will lay low our republican system if it is ever prostrated. Does not your majority rule invite all these evil influences? Go out and make inquiry about your last Congressional election in certain districts, and you will hear, 'Oh, money carried it; here was a boss who was bought up; he had control of fifty or one hundred men; in another district another had control of fifty or one hundred electors, and the election was turned. It took only 200 votes to win, and away goes the victor to his post of duty, to make laws for the American people. I am not talking of things abroad. This cry comes to you in this city. Yes, corruption is increasing in America. And what invites it? I will answer in a word—it is the majority rule at popular elections which invites it, it is because you have an unjust or imperfect system by which nearly one-half of the community have their voices stilled; the corrupt man buys a few votes, and thousands of his fellow citizens have no voice in the government; they are outvoted; five votes will do it, if they create a majority, as well as 5,000. Adopt a plan by which every political party, and every political interest, if it choose, can elect its men, and can elect as many men as its numbers entitle it to, and you are done with this abuse of corrupting votes to turn the scale, you are done with this purchase of majorities, you are done with this scandal of your system, and you have taken the most effectual guarantee which, with our present information, it is possible for us to secure for its integrity and its perpetuity hereafter. [Great applause.] Under a system of cumulative voting, in the present Congress the delegation from this State would stand twelve Republicans and twelve Democrats. Why? Because each party has 300,000 votes in this State, and each one knowing that its strength was about equal to the other, would have cumulated its votes upon twelve men and elected them, and there would have been a fair representation of the State. Vermont would have had two majority and one minority member, as I have shown. Kentucky, which sends nine Democratic members, would have sent two or three Republicans in her delegation, under a sound mode of voting; and Maryland, instead of one Republican member out of five, would have sent two. In Connecticut, instead of three Democratic representatives out of four, there would have been two, because the vote of the State was about a tie, and so throughout the Union. You cannot take a State and examine the facts relating to it in any authentic publication without seeing this element af injustice entering into your system of poisoning it at its very fountain.

I need hardly say—and this is, perhaps, a delicate branch of my speech—that if in any part of this Union we are to have two classes of voters, distinguishable by race or color, a very considerable part of the mischief and evils which the opponents of the extension of suffrage apprehend would be prevented or removed by the adoption of the cumulative vote. Instead of the cry being raised, "one race votes down another and has his heel upon it"—we have heard that all over the North, and we know how powerfully it has influenced the elections—instead of that cry it would be announced that each race obtained representation in proportion to its numbers, without direct antagonism or collision. This however, is an argument for gentlemen in a different position from myself. As to them it

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 29, 1867.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

IMPEACHMENT.

AFTER months of incubation the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives have hatched articles of impeachment against the President for "high crimes and misdemeanors." At the July session the same Committee arrived at a contrary conclusion, and as the charges are not based on anything the President has done since then, it is a query in our mind as to what influences were brought to bear on Mr. Churchill, so as to make the minority a majority in favor of impeachment. The Committee consists of nine members, four of whom have been impeachers from the beginning. Mr. Churchill's sudden conversion gives them a majority of one. The remainder of the Committee, Messrs. Wilson and Woodbridge, Republicans, and Messrs. Marshall and Eldridge, Democrats, not only report against impeachment, but state that the most of the evidence would not be received in a court of justice.

We much doubt whether the House can secure a majority for impeachment; or even if they should, the scheme would be almost certain to fail in the Senate.

Viewed as a party question, we cannot have much objection to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, because a radical measure of this kind will be sure to drive all conservative men into our ranks, and beyond a doubt would give us the next President and Congress. As the object of impeachment would be merely to gain power, the result would be to unsettle business, derange our finances, still further excite the minds of men, retard reconstruction, and probably embroil the country in another civil war.

We warn the Radicals not to establish the precedent that a man can be removed from office merely because of a difference of opinion—an honest difference—as to the duties of his office. It is an element which, if once introduced into our politics, can and will be wielded by any party which may be in power for the purpose of removing an adversary, until, finally, our country will become a second Mexico—the mere sport of contending parties.

As to the suspension of the President during a trial on impeachment, no person of reputation claims such power. The Constitution says expressly, "The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, *and conviction of*, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." This is conclusive, and no party can evade or violate it; and if they attempt the use of force in the performance of an unconstitutional act, *they should be met by force.*

THE Radicals have districted Pennsylvania so that with a majority of the popular vote, the Democrats have considerably less than the representation in Congress to which they are entitled. In Ohio where we nearly equal them, the same state of things exists; and in New York where we have fifty thousand popular majority, the radical gerrymandering is so outrageous that a large majority in the Congressional Delegation is against us.

It has never heretofore been questioned that the business of districting the State for members of Congress belonged to the Legislature of the State; but now, when the people have resumed power, the radicals in Congress propose to take that power from the States and assume it themselves. Just think of it! Massachusetts and Rhode Island assist to district Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, without warrant or authority anywhere for the act.

Does any body defend the outrage? P. John does.

THE Hartford *Post* thinks that the very act of impeachment suspends the officer impeached—that the President will be suspended from office the moment the House of Representatives, "which is the grand jury of indictment," impeaches him before the Senate. Did the *Post* ever hear of any one being punished upon indictment and before conviction? All the precedents of our history are against this view; officers have been impeached often by the House of Representatives, but never suspended during trial. Such a rule would put it in the power of the House always to get rid of a President whom, for party or other reasons, they did not like. If any such thing is to be done it must be in pursuance of a law yet to be enacted.

FERNANDO WOOD who has heretofore stood high in the affections and confidence of the Democracy, has consented to run for Mayor of New York against Hon. John J. Hoffman, the present Mayor, and now regular Democratic candidate for re-election. The *Times* and the *Tribune*, think that the Republicans can manage to elect Wood over the regular Democrat, and are patting the bolter on the back, in consequence. Wood and the Radicals will be badly beaten.

A VERY interesting meeting was recently held in Philadelphia, composed of representatives from the following churches, and it is proposed to unite them into one, by adopting the Westminster confession of faith, and the Presbyterian form of Church Government. Old School Presbyterian, New School Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Reformed Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, and Reformed Dutch Presbyterian.

HOW long will business men, holders of the bonds of the Government, give support to a party that has no principles except such as look to its own retention of power, and that is driving the country head-long to destruction by its fanaticism, corruption and mismanagement? The vote in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, goes to show that the solid men are beginning to understand this.

THE evacuation of Roman territory by French troops has commenced.

GEN. GRANT.

ONE of the main reliances which the Republicans had for establishing Grant as a Radical, was his testimony before the Judiciary committee. That testimony has been published, and now there is a general backing down among his Radical backers. It proves in the first place that he did not dissent from Pres. Johnson's Restoration policy.

2nd. He makes it clear that the policy pursued by President Johnson was exactly identical with what Mr. Lincoln intended to do, had he lived, and that the former merely carried out the latter's plans in matters relating to reconstruction.

3rd. That he was in favor of a more general amnesty including *all* the officers in the rebel army. After stating that he had recommended Gens. Lee, Johnson, French and others for pardon, he says in answer to the question as to whether he had recommended the rebel Gen. Roddy for pardon. "I do not recollect what my endorsement was in Roddy's case, but I know that *if I had it to do over again I would recommend his pardon very quick, and I presume I did so. If he is not pardoned yet I would be very glad to sign a recommendation for him now.*"

4th. It shows that while Pres. Johnson desired to punish the rebel military leaders for treason; Grant insisted that they were protected by their paroles and no punishment could be visited upon them.

We wish the Rad's joy over their "soldier candidate," but would quietly whisper in their ear "*Remember Andrew Johnson.*"

INTERESTING TO THE ODD FELLOWS.—Among the resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge of the United States Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, at the annual session held in New York last week, were the following:—

Resolved, that it shall not be legal to expell or suspend members of this order for non-payment of dues.

Resolved, that any member of a subordinate Lodge or Encampment of this order failing to pay his regular dues as required by the by-laws of such subordinate, until the arrears thereof, exclusive of fines and assessments, are equal in amount to one year's dues, shall be held to have voluntarily resigned his membership in such subordinate and shall be dropped from the roll thereof, and he shall rank in the order, from and after such dropping from the roll, as an Ancient Odd Fellow; provided however, that no member shall be thus dropped while under charges of misconduct.

Resolved, That any person thus dropped may be re-admitted to membership either in his former subordinate or in any other of the jurisdictions of this order, subject to the general and local laws regarding residence, upon application, in the same manner as may be required of a candidate for initiation; and he shall pay an admission fee, in no case to exceed the customary initation fee provided by the by-laws of the subordinate to which such application may be made; and he shall take such rank only in his subordinate as he may prove himself entitled to.

Resolved, That the provisions of those resolutions shall apply to all persons heretofore suspended, expelled or dropped from membership for non-payment of dues, and for no other cause, and to members of defunct subordinate lodges and encampments.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions have the full force and effect of positive law, and shall go into operation from and after the adoption thereof by this grand body. State bodies are hereby directed to promulgate the same for the instruction of their subordinates, without unnecessary delay; and further, to make all local legislation necessary to give effect hereto in their several jurisdictions.

CONGRESS must feel relieved in the fact that thus far the *Maryland militia* have made no hostile demonstrations against it. A couple of months ago the Washington *Chronicle* had positive and particular news that the militia which Governor Swann was actively organizing were in reality to be used for a rebellious purpose. They were, at a given signal, to march on Washington, disperse Congress, and seize the reins of Government, with the connivance of President Johnson. So alarming was the intelligence that Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, announced his readiness to march a hundred thousand Pennsylvania soldiers against the Maryland Militia at a day's notice, and it would then be easy work to drive the enemy from Washington, and utterly discomfit Johnson and all his schemes. As, however, there is no sign of the appearance of the Maryland militia, with their six brass guns, we suppose Congress and the country must be considered safe for some time longer. It might be a wise precaution, however, for Congress to appoint an Investigating Committee to inquire especially of the Maryland militia what their designs are.—*New York Times.*

ESTATE OF THE LATE PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—Judge David Davis, administrator upon the estate of Abraham Lincoln, deceased, has made a final settlement of the estate, in the Probate Court of Sangamon county, Illinois.

From the balance sheet it appears that, after paying all debts, there remains the sum of $110,295 91 to be divided among the three heirs, Mrs. Lincoln, Bob and Tad—each of whom receives $36,765 30.

It also appears from the schedule that the private debts of Mrs. Lincoln amount to $38 31, which, subtracted from her share of the estate, leaves $36,719 99.

Congress voted to Mrs. Lincoln the remainder of Abraham Lincoln's salary for one year, say $20,000, and made her a gift of $25,000 besides. So that the total amount of Mrs. Lincoln's personal fortune (not including the $40,000 worth of "gifts from her dear friends") is only $81,726 99.

ADVICES from Porto Rico to the 7th inst., state that a terrible hurricane had visited the southern portion of the island, destroying all the crops, and 200 lives were lost and 4,000 are destitute. Provisions are to be landed free of duty for two months. A subscription has been opened at Havana for the relief of the sufferers at St. Thomas. The Liverpool steamer that sunk during the hurricane carried down $2,000,000 in specie.

AMONG the articles of freight which reached Albany recently, was a case containing a child born at Montreal, and brought to this country for exhibition for the benefit of its parents, who are very poor. The child was dead and properly arranged for exhibition. It had one head with two faces, one front and rear. There was but one body, yet four distinct legs.

CONGRESS.

Congress met pursuant to adjournment on Thursday, November 21st 1867, but the Senate, after a session of about twenty minutes adjourned to Monday, November 25th. It was not intended transact any business in the House except to swear in new members. Judge Woodward, the new member elect from Luzerne, was sworn in. An attempt was then made to swear in the Tennessee members, but the Democrats protested against their admission on the grounds of disloyalty, and that according to the precedent set by the Radicals in the matter of the admission of the Kentucky delegation, they could not take their seats until the charges were disproved. After an excited discussion, all were sworn in except Mr. Butler, whose case was referred to the Committee on elections.

On Monday the only matter of importance was the presentation of the Judiciary Report presenting articles of impeachment against the President, together with the minority reports. The subject was made the special order for next Wednesday, and daily thereafter until disposed of.

In the Senate Tuesday, a memorial was presented asking Congress to interfere to prevent the mustering out of Major-Gens. Howard and Sickles, and referred to the Military Committee. After some debate a resolution prevailed providing for an adjournment without day at 12 o'clock on Monday next, provided the House concurred.

In the House a resolution was adopted calling upon Gen. Grant for all correspondence addressed by him to the President on the subject of the removals Secretary Stanton and Gens. Sickles and Sheridan. The Committee on Freedmen's Affairs was instructed to report whether the Freedmen's Bureau should be continued beyond the time now limited by law. A resolution was adopted calling on the President for full and exact information as to pardons granted since the 14th of April, 1865, to persons convicted of perjury, counterfeiting, forgery, &c. Also directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of equalizing taxation by taxing United States Bonds, by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certain additional bonds, and by providing for the payment of taxes paid by National Banks to the Treasurers of the States in which the banks are located. The Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tax on distilled spirits, and reporting a more economical means of collecting it; and of repealing the tax on cotton.

THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 28.

Gen. Grant has ordered a reduction of the army to the minimum standard fixed by law. Retrenchment is the order of the day.

The statement that Congress has adjourned till Monday next, is erroneous. Both Houses were in session yesterday. The House will do no more business until the regular session, commencing next Monday noon.

The Virginia Reconstructing Convention meets next Tuesday.

The Roman question has taken a new and very serious complication. Austria has thrown the gauntlet to Europe, by declaring that the temporal power of the Pope must be maintained. This question will scarcely be settled without war.

Weston has failed in his fifth and last attempt to make a hundred miles in 24 hours.

JEFF. DAVIS.

The trial of Jefferson Davis was not commenced Tuesday, owing to the non-arrival in Richmond of Chief Justice Chase. The United States District Court-room was crowded at an early hour with an eager crowd of spectators, who anxiously awaited the appearance of Mr. Davis. Judge Underwood opened Court, and the Grand Jury having been sworn in, he delivered to them his instructions. Mr. Evarts, counsel for the Government, announced that it was deemed advisable that Chief-Justice Chase should preside at the trial of Mr. Davis, and as he was unable to be present at this time, he asked the further postponement of the trial until March next. It was finally agreed to call the case on the 20th of March. Mr. O'Conner asked that Mr. Davis' bail bond be extended to the time fixed for the trial, which request was granted. Mr. Davis did not appear in Court, nor did the Government witnesses. Ex. Secretary Seddon, Ex-Gov. Letcher and Gen. Wickham were held in recognizances to appear as witnesses in March next.

RICHMOND, Nov. 27.—Ex-Confederate Secretary of War Seddon was before the grand jury all this morning. In the afternoon General Lee was before the jury and questioned for about two hours.

THE jury has found a new indictment. It is about six times as long as the old one, but only presents the same facts more in detail. On the 22d of March, Davis will be taken into custody by the Marshal on this indictment.

Gen. Lee and Mr. Seddon were recognized to appear as witnesses.

Jeff Davis's movements as yet are uncertain.

LARGE BEAR.—An immense black bear was shot on the mountain back of Altoona. It measured thirteen inches between the eyes, and weighed two hundred and thirty pounds. Several shots were required to dispatch the monster. The skin was sold for fifteen dollars, and the meat for twenty cents a pound.

WE commend the following paragraph to "whom it may concern."

"A man advertised for a wife, and requested each candidate to enclose her *carte de visite*. A spirited young lady wrote to the advertiser in the following terms: "Sir, I do not enclose my *carte*, for though there is some authority for putting a cart before a horse, I know of none for putting one before an ass.""

IT must be pleasant for Thad Stevens to know that the Washington papers have his obituary in type.

HEAD Centre Francis has at length been captured in Dublin.

To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. B. Stohner agent for the sale of my ale, porter brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price and with the same article, as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

GENTS Furnishing Goods at CHEMBERLIN'S Store. 40—3mt.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 50
Rye "	1 25
Corn "	1 00
Flour per barrel	14 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 00
Butter	40
Eggs	25
Tallow	14
Potatoes	80
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	10
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	17
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	15 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " " (one inch)	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	16 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, November 28 1867.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7.00@8.00
Northwestern extra	8.50@9.50
Northwestern family	10.00@11.00
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	7.50@8.75
Pennsylvania and Western extra	8.50@10.00
Pennsylvania and Western family	11.00@12.50
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	13.00@14.00
Rye flour	7.50@8.00
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ℘ bus.	$2.40@2.50
Southern " "	$2.60@2.75
California " "	$3.10
white " "	$3.15@3.25
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ℘ bus	$1.60@1.70
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.36@1.41
White, "	$1.20@1.24
OATS—℘ bus	69@78
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ℘ bbl.	$21.75
Mess Beef,	$24.50
Dressed Hogs, ℘ lb.	8½@9c
Smoked Hams "	18@20c
" Shoulders ℘ lb.	13@14c
Lard, ℘ lb.	12½@13c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ℘ bus.	$6.50@7.50
Timothyseed ℘ bus.	$2.50
Flaxseed	$2.55@2.60
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ℘ lb.	8@9c
Cows, ℘ head	$40@65
SHEEP—℘ lb.	5@6c
HOGS—℘ 100 lbs	$9.50@10.25

MARRIED.

RAUCH—DEMOTT—On the 20th inst., by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. Charles Rauch to Miss Sallie Demott, both of Danville, Pa.

MYERS—DEILY—On the 16th ult., by Rev. J. A. Price, Mr. W. M. Myers and Miss Susanna Deily, both of this county.

ALLEGAR—LANNING—On the same day by the same, Mr. N. B. Allegar of Columbia County, and Miss Emma Lanning of Luzerne Co.

SHERMAN—HOWER—On the 24th inst., by Allen Mann, Esq., Mr. Henry Sherman, Jr., to Miss Maria Hower, both of Beaver Valley, Pa.

DEMOTT—KASE—At the residence of the bride's father in Rush township, Northumberland county, by Rev. E. M. Riley, Samuel F. Demott of Madison township, Columbia county, to Miss Susan R. Kase of Northumberland county, Pa.

FALEY—NOYS—On the 20th inst., by Samuel Dieterick, Esq., Francis Faley and Miss Clarinda Noys, both of Plymouth, Luzerne Co. Pa.

DIED.

HIDLAY—In Centre township on Monday, the 25th, Mr. George Hidlay, a well known and respected citizen, aged 78 years.

STECKER—On the 23d inst., in Hemlock township, Mr. Gideon Stecker aged 40 years, 8 mos., and 22 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANKRUPTCY.

The undersigned practices in the U. S. Court and gives special attention to the practice under the late Bankrupt act. Debtors seeking the benefit of this humane act of Congress can apply personally or by letter for information to

ISAAC X. GRIER, Attorney at Law,
Nov. 29, 1867.4t Danville, Pa.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice, that on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of James B. Case, of Orangeville, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any Property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Office of M. Whitmoyer, esq., in Bloomsburg Columbia county, and State of Pennsylvania before Edward Overton, jr., Register, on the 8th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

THOMAS S. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

By E. B. COOLBAUGH, Deputy.
Nov. 29'67-4t.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice: that on the 25d day of November, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Montgomery Cox, of Pine Township, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Office of M. Whitmoyer, esq., in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, before Edward Overton, jr., Register, on the 9th day of January, A. D., 1868 at 10 o'clock, a. m.

THOMAS S. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

By E. B. COOLBAUGH, Deputy.
Nov. 29'67 4t.

CONFECTIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,

in the building lately occupied by Bernard Stohner, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,
NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.
BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

In short, a full assortment of all goods in his line of business. A great variety of

DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,

suitable for the Holidays. Particular attention given to

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds, fresh every day.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES,
CHRISTMAS TOYS.

A call is solicited, and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

Nov. 22, 1867. ECKHART JACOBS.

VASSAR COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES. The Trustees of the Institution, desiring to extend the benefits of Mr. Vassar's munificent gift for the better education of young women, will admit, at any other time in the Collegiate year, students prepared to join College classes, charging expenses only from the date of their reception. Terms low; great facilities for education, such as Cabinets, Art Gallery, Library, Musical Conservatory, etc. For circulars containing full information, address J. N. SCHOU,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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PROSPERITY ABOUNDS!
WINTER IS COMING!

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The Rural is the Leading and Largest Circulating Newspaper of its Class on the Continent,—superior in Value and Variety of Contents and Beauty of Appearance. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with Engravings, than any other Journal:—for it comprises Departments including

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Domestic Economy,	Commerce, Markets,

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☞ We have not discontinued, nor do we intend to cease packing $100 Daily in papers of Century Tobacco, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

☞ We are making this Tobacco from the choicest leaf; it is free from drugs, and is in every respect, the Best Fine Cut Tobacco manufactured. Sold by all respectable jobbers.

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Combines in one garment a perfect fitting Corset, and the most desirable Skirt Supporter ever offered the public. It places the weight of the skirts upon the shoulders instead of the hips; it improves the form without tight lacing; gives ease and elegance; is approved and recommended by physicians. Sold at ladies' fancy goods stores generally, and at wholesale by D. B. SAUNDERS & CO., 16 Summer St., Boston, and 22 Walker St., New York. Also, by HENRY MOORE, 120 Market Street, Phila. and STELLMANN, HINRICHS & CO., 21 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.

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THE RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BARON SOLOMON ROTHSCHILD.

[illegible]

THE INDIAN LINIMENT.

[illegible]

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

[illegible]

HENDERSHOTT'S PHARMACY.

Has just received a Winter's stock of pure DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, WINDOW-GLASS, LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, LANTERNS, SOAP, PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES, which are being sold at unusually low prices.

PLASTER PARIS AND SILVER SAND in quantities to suit purchasers.

HENDERSHOTT'S BALSAM of HOREHOUND for Coughs and Colds.

HAIR TONIC For promoting the growth of the Hair.

CAMPHOR ICE For Chapped Hands and Sore Lips.

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Specimens sent gratis, when written for.
Nov. 29, 1867.

THE GALAXY FOR 1868.

This (December) number completes the fourth volume of the Galaxy. With increased experience of the wants of the public, and with greater resources, the publishers are confident of their ability to make the succeeding volumes of the magazine still more valuable and attractive than those already issued. Their aim is to make the Galaxy a magazine which, while it shall always be interesting and entertaining, shall also maintain a high standard of literary excellence, possessing significance to the thoughtful reader, at the same time that it offers lighter matter for those who seek merely recreation in the pages of a magazine.

Among the special features of The Galaxy for the new year will be:

I. A series of articles on a timely subject, by William Swinton, the well-known historian of the War.

II. A series of papers by Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, on subjects of practical interest.

III. Richard Grant White will complete his valuable series of papers on "Words and Their Uses," and will follow them with other significant papers.

IV. George Wakeman, whose humorous articles on subjects of curious research have attracted so much interest, will explore new fields of literary curiosity.

V. Professor Blot will continue to furnish his valuable papers on Cookery.

VI. A new and very striking serial story will be commenced upon the completion of "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman." It will run for several months, and be followed in turn by a new novel by a distinguished author.

VII. Arrangements have been made which will secure to The Galaxy contributions from the most distinguished writers of England & France.

VIII. Contributions may also be expected from the following regular contributors to The Galaxy: Horace Greeley, Walt Whitman, Edmund C. Stedman, C. Godfrey Leland, Clarence Cook, H. T. Tuckerman, Henry James Jr., Mrs. Edwards, Rev. John Weiss, Eugene Benson, Julius Wilcox, Mrs. R. H. Davis, George M. Towle, Mrs. W. H. Palmer, Fred. B. Perkins, Mrs. Jane G. Austin, Rose Terry, John Esten Cooke, Marie Howland, C. Wyllys Elliott, Bayard Taylor, W. R. Alger, T. W. Parsons, Rev. E. E. Hale, Harriet P. Spofford, R. S. Mackenzie, Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., Theodore Tilton, William Winter D. A. Wasson, Phoebe Cary, Anne M. Crane, F. B. Sanborn, C. Dawson Shanley, Olive Logan, Ion Perdicaris, Caroline Chesebro, J. Franklin Fitts, Maria Louisa Pool, Virginia Vaughan, Paul H. Hayne, Anna Cora Ritchie, J. R. Medbury, John Burroughs.

IX. Great care will be devoted to the illustrations of The Galaxy. A series of illustrations by W. J. Hennessy, engraved by W. J. Linton, who stands at the head of the art of wood engraving, may be expected. Illustrations from designs by Gaston Fay and Henry Fenn will also be given. Commencing with the January number, the Galaxy will be furnished with a new and very beautiful cover designed by W. J. Hennessy and engraved by W. J. Linton. Their typographical appearance of the magazine will be in other respects improved.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,
39 Park Row, New York.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE RAUP DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of George Raup, late of Locust township, Columbia county deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to Martha Raup of said twp. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

MARTHA RAUP,
Oct. 25, 1867-6t. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM SNYDER, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of William Snyder, late of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa. have been granted by the Register of said county; to Charles W. Snyder, and Wm. Neal executors, also resident in Bloomsburg. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the Executors for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to make payment.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,
WILLIAM NEAL,
Oct. 25, 1867. Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

ESTATE OF ALFRED MENUEZ, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Alfred Menuez, late of Bloom township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Anthony Menuez. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent, are requested to present them to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
Oct. 25, 1867. Atty. for Administrator.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ISAAC RHOADS, DEC'D.

Letters of administration with the will annexed on the estate of Isaac Rhoads, late of Locust township, Columbia county, have been granted by the Register of said county, to the undersigned, who resides in said township. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the administratrix for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to make payment.

MRS. MARGARET RHOADS,
Nov. 1, 1867-6t. Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[illegible]

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

[illegible]

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

[illegible]

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.

JURORS FOR COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DECEMBER 9, 1867.

[illegible]

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

[illegible]

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Iram Derr and Peter K. Herbein, Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 7th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-seven, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 2d day of December next, to continue one week.

And whereas, the same Judges issued their precept of the same date, and to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas in Bloomsburg, in the County of Columbia, on the second Monday, being the 9th day of December next, to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the Jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the ninety-first year of the Independence of the United States of America.

(L. S.)

SAMUEL SNYDER,
Bloomsburg, Nov. 1, 1867. Sheriff.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR DECEMBER TERM, 1867.

1 Samuel Martz vs John W Clark.
2 Samuel Henry vs Hopler & Klinetob.
3 Eli Jones vs Miles C Abbott et al.
4 Wright Hughes vs Peter Miller.
5 Jonathan Knittle vs Wright Hughes.
6 Mary E Green vs Robert S Howell.
7 Simon A Feldman vs Isaac Yetter.
8 David Yeager vs Clinton Dewitt et al
9 David Fry vs David Shuman.
10 Elias Krum's use vs Daniel Krum's adm'rs.
11 Wm A Marr vs James Dyke.
12 Thomas J Vanderslice vs Amos Dresher.
13 Sylvester J Faux vs Willard C Green's admr.
14 Jacob S Evans vs Willard C Green's admr.
15 Joseph Lilley vs Peter Mellick.
16 Reuben Miller vs Isaac Yetter.
17 Jacob A Swisher vs Abel Hartman.
18 Jacob A Swisher vs Richard W Lyons.
19 James Gorman vs Michael Creane et al.
20 George H Brown vs Leonard B Stineman.
21 C W Campbell et al vs H W M'Reynolds et al
22 Shields & Brother vs Levi Kutz.
23 Sylvester J Faux vs John Robinson.
24 Wm Schuyler vs Samuel Yetter.
25 James Strausser vs George Stricker.
26 Tillman Faux vs Sylvester J Faux.
27 Samuel Watters vs C E Margerum.
28 Samuel Watters vs George Willits.
29 Samuel Watters vs George Willits.
30 John Trembly & Co vs Mary E Green et al.
31 Adam Strausser vs George Stricker.
32 Clark Stewart et al vs Elijah C Cleaver.
33 Deborah Dean vs Owen D Dean.
34 Franklin Yocum vs Wm T Shuman.
35 Edward M'Call et al vs John Sweeney.
36 West Branch Insurance Co vs Simon C Shive.
37 John Kelchner vs Jeremiah K Hess' admr.
38 Milton Traugh use vs Philip S Moyer et al.
39 Jesse Robbins & wife vs Wm Eves & wife.
40 Robert J Lyons admr vs Wesley Lyons.
41 P H Pearson vs Andrew Freas.
42 P H Pearson vs John Cain.
43 James M'Vicker vs N L Campbell.
44 Wm Reiley vs John Savage et al.
45 Pelper & Markley vs J S Brobst.
46 George Drum vs Isaac Yetter.
47 Frank Reitler & Co vs J S Brobst.
48 Wm A Kline vs Joseph F Long
49 Daniel G Ent's admr vs James Sankey.
50 Charles M Miller vs the Township of Bloom.
51 Daniel Levan's admr vs John Levan.
52 John Morris vs J M Frick.
53 Josiah Thomas vs Henry C Freas.
54 Lott Parker vs Silas D Edgar.
55 Daniel Helwig vs Daniel S Helwig.
56 Mary M'Brearty vs Robert Gorrell, garnishee of Patrick M'Ginty et al.

JESSE COLEMAN, Proth'y.
Bloomsburg, Nov. 1, 1867.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all legatees creditors, and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the fourth day of December, 1867, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day:

1 Account William Christman, administrator of Daniel Mordan, late of Scott township, dec'd.
2 Account of Eli Robbins and Elizabeth Paden, administrators of James Paden, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
3 Account of Thomas Hess, executor of Frederick Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, dec'd.
4 First and final account of John H. Hetler, executor of Henry G. Miller, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
5 First account of John H. Hetler, administrator of Michael Fry, late of Mifflin township, dec'd.
6 Account of John M. Buckalew, surviving executor of J. M'Kinney Buckalew, late of Fishingcreek township, dec'd.
7 First and final account of John H. Martz and Eliza Kelchner, adm'rs, of George H. Kelchner, late of Centre township, deceased.
8 The second and final account of Wm. G. Hurley, adm'r, of Caleb Barton, late of Bloom township, dec'd.
9 Account of A. Pardee and A. Robison, executors of Wm. Robison, late of Bloom township, deceased.
10 Account of George W. Dreisbach, adm'r, of Elizabeth Richards, late of Bloom township, dec'd.
11 Account of Gilbert Hess, adm'r, of Mary Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, dec'd.
12 Account of Wm. T. Shuman, adm'r, of Gideon Fisher, late of Maine township, dec'd.
13 Account of Tilghman Rittenhouse, surviving adm'r, of Solomon Swank, late of Beaver township, dec'd.
14 Account of John Fry, guardian of Mahala Conrad, Susanna, Samuel, (Eve, now dec'd.,) Jacob, Priscilla, children of Solomon Swank, dec'd.
15 Account of Leonard Adams, adm'r, of Mary Eisenhart, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
16 Account of Clark M. Brown, Executor of John Morgan, late of Bloom township, deceased.
17 The final account of Samuel Ent, one of the Executors of Wm. Clayton, late of Franklin township, dec'd.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.
Bloomsburg, Nov. 1, 1867.

GRAND JURORS FOR DECEMBER TERM, 1867.

Beaver—S M Gearhart, Frank L Shuman,
Benton—William Appleman, John Karns.
Bloom—John R Groltz.
Briarcreek—Jonathan R Gordner.
Catawissa—Jacob Kistler, John Kiefer, Nathan Creasy.
Centralia Boro—John P Hannon, D W Wertman,
Centre—James Kocher.
Conyngham—Patrick Bracken.
Fishingcreek—Samuel Coleman.
Hemlock—Isaac Leidy.
Jackson—George Getty, Hiram Baker.
Locust—Samuel Stine.
Madison—John A Funston, Wm Johnson,
Pine—John Bruner, James Masters.
Sugarloaf—Richard Hess.

JURORS FOR THE QUARTER SESSIONS, DECEMBER 2, 1867.

Benton—Abraham M'Neal.
Briarcreek—S Hosler, John Stackhouse, John W. Smith.
Bloom—John J Barkley, Joseph Sharpless,
Catawissa—Walter Stout, Jesse John, Daniel Gearhart,
[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the COURT HOUSE, in Bloomsburg, [illegible]

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
November 8, 1867.

☞ FOR NEAT AND CHEAP JOB PRINTING, CALL AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Iron in the Blood.

The necessity of a due proportion of iron in the blood is well known to all medical men; when it becomes reduced from any cause whatever, the whole system suffers, the weakest part being first attacked, and a feeling of languor, lassitude, and "all goneness" pervades the system. Stimulants only afford temporary relief, and have the same effect as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true remedy is to supply the blood with the necessary quantity of iron. This can be done by using the

PERUVIAN SYRUP,

a protected solution of the protoxide of Iron, which is so prepared that it assimilates at once with the blood, giving strength, vigor and new life to the whole system.

To take medicine to cure diseases occasioned by a deficiency of IRON IN THE BLOOD, without restoring it to the system, is like trying to repair a building when the foundation is gone.

An eminent divine says: "I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle."

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures, and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen and others, will be sent free to any address.

The genuine has "PERUVIAN SYRUP" blown in the glass.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 Dey St., New York.

Sold by all Druggists.

For all the Protean forms of Disease originating in

SCROFULA,

such as Salt Rheum, Cancer, Consumption, &c., there is nothing can equal the purifying effects of Iodine when administered in a pure state.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER

is a pure solution of Iodine dissolved in water, without a solvent, and is the best remedy for Scrofula and kindred diseases ever discovered. Circulars free.

J. P. DINSMORE,
36 Dey Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists generally.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Rev. Edward A. Wilson will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dreaded disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 165 South Second Street,
may31'67-1y. Williamsburg, Kings co., N. Y.

INFORMATION.—Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
sep13'67. 823 Broadway, New York.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$150,000
Ætna	4,000,000
Commerce	400,000
Fulton	300,000
Baltic	200,000
Putnam	500,000
Merchants	200,000
Springfield	570,000
Germania	500,000
Insurance Company of State Penn'a	650,000
Connecticut Mutual Life	10,000,000
North American Transit	500,000

FREAS BROWN, Agent,
mar8'67-1y. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.

Assets over $20,000,000.

EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR TO REDUCE THE PREMIUM.

The Company issued during the year ending January 1st, 15 672 Policies, insuring $54,875,000. The total income of the year being $6,217,035.88.

☞ Full particulars as to the working of the Company will be cheerfully given by applying to

JOHN G. FREEZE,
Register's Office,
aug9'67. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House, Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of Jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

CONFECTIONERY, FRUIT, NUTS, &C., &C.

JACOBY & WIDMYER,
MANUFACTURERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PLAIN AND FANCY CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS.

Exchange Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, PRUNES,

ROCK CANDY,

SEEDLESS RAISINS, LAYER RAISINS, CURRANTS,

CITRON, FIGS, DOLLS, &C.

BREAD AND CAKES,

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!

CLEAR TOYS, FANCY TOYS,
FRENCH CANDIES,

[illegible]

ENOS JACOBY,
FRED'K E. WIDMYER.
Bloomsburg, Nov. 22, 1867.

SOMETHING NEW

AT LIMESTONEVILLE,
MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
SILKS, SHAWLS,
CALICOES, MUSLINS,

[illegible]

READY MADE CLOTHING

[illegible]

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

[illegible]

DILDINE & SMITH.

J. B. PURSEL,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS, &C.

[illegible]

Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Nov. 15, 1867.

2276 From Wellsboro', by Pine Creek, Gaines, Pike Mills, West Pike, Brookland, and Sweden, to Cowdersport, 65½ miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Wellsboro' Monday and Thursday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Cowdersport Thursday and Friday by 6 p m;
Leave Cowdersport Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Wellsboro' Thursday and Monday by 12 m.

2277 From Wellsboro', by Cherry Flats, to Mansfield, 13 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wellsboro' Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Mansfield by 12 m;
Leave Mansfield Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2.30 p m;
Arrive at Wellsboro' by 6.30 p m.

2278 From Tioga, by Bailey's Creek, (n. o.,) Rutland, and Austinville, to Columbia Cross Roads, 19 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Tioga Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Columbia Cross Roads by 3 p m;
Leave Columbia Cross Roads Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Tioga by 8 p m.

2279 From Tioga, by Maple Ridge and Hammond's Creek, to Seely's Creek, 15½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tioga Monday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Seely's Creek by 6 p m;
Leave Seely's Creek Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Tioga by 12 m.

2280 From Elk Run to Gray's Valley, 2 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Elk Run Tuesday and Saturday at 2.30 p m;
Arrive at Gray's Valley by 3.15 p m;
Leave Gray's Valley Tuesday and Saturday at 3.45 p m;
Arrive at Elk Run by 4.30 p m.

2281 From Tioga, by Farmington Hill and Farmington Centre, to Osceola, 15 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Tioga Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Osceola by 2 p m;
Leave Osceola Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Tioga by 2 p m.

2282 From Middlebury Centre, by Keenyville, Chatham Valley, Little Marsh, and Roswell Ackley's, (n. o.,) to Westfield, 17 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Middlebury Centre Tuesday and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Westfield by 12 m;
Leave Westfield Tuesday and Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Middlebury Centre by 7 p m.

2283 From Keenyville, by Treat's Corners, (n. o.,) to Knoxville, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Keenyville Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Knoxville by 11 a m;
Leave Knoxville Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Keenyville by 4 p m.

2284 From Lawrenceville, by Nelson, Elkland, Osceola, Knoxville, and Cowanesque Valley, to Westfield, 26½ miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Lawrenceville daily, except Sunday, at 6 a m;
Arrive at Westfield by 1 p m;
Leave Westfield daily, except Sunday, at 6 a m;
Arrive at Lawrenceville by 1 p m.

2285 From Gaines, by Marshfield and Germania, to Carter Camp, 16 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Gaines Tuesday and Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Carter Camp by 12 m;
Leave Carter Camp Tuesday and Friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Gaines by 6 p m.

2286 From Chatham Valley, by Darius Sykes' and Roswell Ackley's, to Westfield, 12 miles and back, once a week.
This route is covered by advertisement—route 2282.

2287 From Keenyville, by Treat's Corners, (n. o.,) to Knoxville.
Covered by advertisement—route 2283.

2288 From Blossburg, by Ogdensburg, to Roaring Branch, 12 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Blossburg Monday and Wednesday at 2.30 p m;
Arrive at Roaring Branch by 6.30 p m;
Leave Roaring Branch Monday and Wednesday at 9.30 a m;
Arrive at Blossburg by 1.30 p m.
Proposals for more frequent service also invited.

2289 From Tioga, by Farmington Hill and Farmington Centre, to Osceola.
This is covered by advertisement on route 2281.

2290 From H. Vermilleyer's, (Gaines,) by Long Run and Sabinsville, to Westfield, 14 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Gaines Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Sabinsville by 10 a m;
Leave Sabinsville Wednesday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Gaines by 5 p m.
Separate proposals invited for that part of the route from Gaines to Sabinsville.

2291 From Ulysses, by Turner Creek, to Bingham, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Ulysses Tuesday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Bingham by 12 m;
Leave Bingham Tuesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Ulysses by 3 p m.

2292 From Brookland, by Ulysses Centre and Ulysses, to Genesee Forks, 11 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Brookland Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Genesee Forks by 12 m;
Leave Genesee Forks Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Brookland by 6 p m.

2293 From Pike Mills, by Sunderlinville, Mixtown, and Sabinsville, to Westfield, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Pike Mills Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Westfield by 12 m;
Leave Westfield Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Pike Mills by 7 p m.

2294 From Cowdersport, by Roulette, Burtville, and Port Allegany, to Smethport, 28 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Cowdersport Monday and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Smethport by 5 p m;
Leave Smethport Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Cowdersport by 5 p m.

2295 From Cowdersport, by Colesburg, Ellisburg, Genesee Forks, Shongo, and Stannard's Corners, to Wellsville, 30 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Cowdersport Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Wellsville by 6 p m;
Leave Wellsville Monday, Wednesday, and Friday on arrival of New York express mail—say at 10 a m;
Arrive at Cowdersport by 8 p m.

2296 From Cowdersport, by East Hebron, Oswayo, and Elmwood, to Wellsville, 30 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Cowdersport Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Wellsville by 6 p m;
Leave Wellsville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday on arrival of New York express mail—say at 10 a m;
Arrive at Cowdersport by 8 p m.

2297 From Cowdersport, by Hebron, Clara, Millport, Sharon Centre, and Shingle House, to Ceres, 24 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Cowdersport Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Ceres by 2 p m;
Leave Ceres Tuesday and Friday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Cowdersport by 6 p m.

2298 From Cowdersport, by Ayer's Hill, Homer, East Homer, North Wharton, Wharton, and First Fork, to Sinnamahoning, 38 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Cowdersport Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Sinnamahoning by 7 p m;
Leave Sinnamahoning Tuesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Cowdersport by 7 p m.

2299 From Colesburg to Raymond's, 5 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Colesburg Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 11 a m, or on arrival of mail from Cowdersport;
Arrive at Raymond's by 12 m;
Leave Raymond's Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Colesburg by 9 a m.

2300 From Cowdersport, by Sweden Valley and Carter Camp, to Kettle Creek, 27 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Cowdersport Tuesday and Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Kettle Creek by 4 p m;
Leave Kettle Creek Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Cowdersport by 4 p m.

2301 From Burtville, by Williston, Annin Creek, and Glenn, to Ceres, 28 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Burtville Saturday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Ceres by 12 m;
Leave Ceres Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Burtville by 8 p m.

2302 From Cowdersport, by Eulalia and Prestonville, to Emporium, 35 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Cowdersport daily, except Sunday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Emporium by 4 p m;
Leave Emporium daily, except Sunday, at 8 a m;
Arrive at Cowdersport by 4 p m.

2303 From Ulysses, by Harrison Valley, to Westfield, 14 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Ulysses Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Harrison Valley by 3 p m;
Leave Harrison Valley Saturday at 4 p m;
Arrive at Ulysses by 6 p m.
Separate proposals invited for that part of the route between Ulysses and Harrison Valley.

2304 From Muncy, by Moreland, Lairdsville, and Unityville, to Polkville, 20 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Muncy Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Polkville by 4 p m;
Leave Polkville Tuesday and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Muncy by 4 p m.

2305 From Waterville to Haneyville, 7 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Waterville Thursday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Haneyville by 1 p m;
Leave Haneyville Thursday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Watervill by 10 a m.

2306 From Jersey Shore, by Phelps' Mills, to Haneyville, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Jersey Shore Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Haneyville by 12 m;
Leave Haneyville Thursday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Jersey Shore by 6 p m.

2307 From Williamsport, by Warrensville, Loyal Sock, Barbour's Mills, Hill's Grove, Forksville, and Millview, to Dushore, 50 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Williamsport Friday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Dushore Saturday by 6 p m;
Leave Dushore Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Williamsport Friday by 9 a m.

2308 From Williamsport to Montoursville, 5½ miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Williamsport daily, except Sunday, at 7 p m;
Arrive at Montoursville by 8 p m;
Leave Montoursville daily, except Sunday, at 3 p m;
Arrive at Williamsport by 4 p m.

2309 From Cogan Station, by Cogan House, to White Pine, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Cogan Station Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at White Pine by 11 a m;
Leave White Pine Saturday at 12 m;
Arrive at Cogan Station by 4 p m.

2310 From Trout Run, by Liberty, to Blossburg, 25 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Trout Run Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Blossburg by 4 p m;
Leave Blossburg Monday, Wednesday, and Friday on arrival of cars from Corning—say at 11.30 a m;
Arrive at Trout Run by 6 p m.

2311 From Jersey Shore, by Larry's Creek, Salladasburg, and White Pine, to English Centre, 22 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Jersey Shore Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at English Centre by 12 m;
Leave English Centre Tuesday and Friday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Jersey Shore by 7 p m.

2312 From Jersey Shore, by Phelps' Mills, Waterville, Jersey Mills, Tombs' Run, Cedar Run, Morris, and Stony Fork, to Wellsboro', 54 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Jersey Shore Monday and Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Wellsboro' Tuesday and Friday by 12 m;
Leave Wellsboro' Tuesday and Friday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Jersey Shore Wednesday and Saturday by 7 p m.

2313 From Nippenose, by Rauch's Gap and Collomsville, to Bastress, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Nippenose Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Bastress by 10 a m;
Leave Bastress Wednesday and Saturday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Nippenose by 2 p m.

2314 From Muncy, by Hughesville, Picture Rocks, Tivoli, Muncy Bottom, and Stonestown, to Laporte, 26 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Muncy daily, except Sunday at 7 p m;
Arrive at Hughesville by 8 p m;
Leave Hughesville daily, except Sunday, at 7 a m;
Arrive at Laporte by 12 m;
Leave Laporte daily, except Sunday, at 1.30 p m;
Arrive at Muncy by 8 p m.

2315 From Muncy, by Wolf Run and Huntersville, to Hill's Grove, 21 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Muncy Tuesday at 12 m;
Arrive at Hill's Grove by 5 p m;
Leave Hill's Grove Wednesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Muncy by 12 m.

2316 From English Centre, by Texas and Nauvoo, to Liberty, 17 miles and back, once a week.
Leave English Centre Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Liberty by 11 a m;
Leave Liberty Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at English Centre by 6 p m.

2317 From Trout Run, by Ross' Valley, Wallis' Run, and Kellyburg, to Barbour's Mills, 21 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Trout Run Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Barbour's Mills by 2 p m;
Leave Barbour's Mills Monday at [illegible];
Arrive at Trout Run by 8 p m.

2318 From Linden Station, (n. o.), to Linden, two miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule to connect with train on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., and to be satisfactory to the Department.

2319 From Antes Fort to Nippenose, 2 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Nippenose Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Antes Fort by 8 a m;
Leave Antes Fort Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Nippenose by 9 a m.

2320 From Antes Fort to Jersey Shore, 3 miles and back, twelve times a week.
Schedule, making close connection with railroad to be arranged to the satisfaction of the postmasters.

2321 From Montoursville, by Loyal Sock, Fairfield Centre, (n. o.), and Wolf Run, to Muncy, [illegible] miles and back, once a week.
Leave Montoursville Friday at [illegible];
Arrive at Muncy by 2 p m;
Leave Muncy Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Montoursville by [illegible].
Proposals also invited to end at Wolf Run.

2322 From Sugar Valley to Carroll, 7 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Sugar Valley Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Carroll by 4 p m;
Leave Carroll Saturday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Sugar Valley by 11 a m.

2323 From Lock Haven, by Farmington, Mill Hall, Salona, Cedar Springs, Parvin, Lamar, Nittany, Hublersburg, and Zion, to Bellefonte, 27 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Lock Haven daily, except Sunday, at [illegible] a m;
Arrive at Bellefonte by 11.30 a m;
Leave Bellefonte daily, except Sunday, at 1 p m;
Arrive at Lock Haven by 10 p m.

2324 From Lock Haven to Island, 2½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lock Haven Saturday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Island by 11 a m;
Leave Island Saturday at 11.30 a m;
Arrive at Lock Haven by 12.30 p m.

2325 From Westport, by Leidy, Hammersley's Fork, and Cross Fork, to Kettle Creek, 30 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Westport Tuesday and Friday at 6.30 a m;
Arrive at Kettle Creek by 6.30 p m;
Leave Kettle Creek Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Westport by 7 p m.

2326 From McElhattan to Chatham Run, 2 miles and back, six times a week.
Schedule, making close connection with the railroad, to be arranged to the satisfaction of the postmaster.

2327 From Salona to Lamar Mills, (n. o.), 2 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Salona Saturday at 5 p m;
Arrive at Lamar Mills by 6 p m;
Leave Lamar Mills Saturday at 3 p m;
Arrive at Salona by 4 p m.

2328 From Ridgeway, by Kersey, Caledonia, and Tyler's, to Pennfield, 27 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Ridgeway Tuesday and Saturday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Pennfield by 6 p m;
Leave Pennfield Monday and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Ridgeway by 3 p m.

2329 From Wilcox, by Kasson, to Smethport, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wilcox Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Smethport by 4 p m;
Leave Smethport Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Wilcox by 4 p m.

2330 From Wilcox, by Williamsville and Sergeant, to Clermontville, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Wilcox Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Clermontville by 7 p m;
Leave Clermontville Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Wilcox by 1 p m.

2331 From Caledonia, by Benezette, Bent's Run, and Hick's Run, to Second Fork, 22 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Caledonia Friday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Second Fork by 1 p m;
Leave Second Fork Saturday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Caledonia by 4 p m.

2332 From Smethport, by Colegrove, to Norwich, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Smethport Wednesday and Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Norwich by 6 p m;
Leave Norwich Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Smethport by 12 m.

2333 From Smethport, by Farmer's Valley, Sartwell, Allegheny Bridge and State Line Mills, to Portville, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Smethport Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Portville by 4 p m;
Leave Portville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Smethport by 4 p m.

2334 From Alton, by La Fayette, to Eden, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Alton Tuesday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Eden by 12 m;
Leave Eden Tuesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Alton by 4 p m.

2335 From Alton to Smethport, 9 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Alton daily, except Sunday, at [illegible];
Arrive at Smethport by [illegible];
Leave Smethport daily, except Sunday, at [illegible] a m;
Arrive at Alton by [illegible].

[illegible] From Kasson, by [illegible], to Marionville, [illegible] miles and back, once a week.
Leave Kasson Tuesday at [illegible];
Arrive at Marionville by [illegible];
Leave Marionville Tuesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Kasson by [illegible].

[illegible] From Punxsutawney, by [illegible], to Clover, [illegible] miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Punxsutawney Monday and Friday at [illegible];
Arrive at Clover by 7 p m;
Leave Clover Monday and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Punxsutawney by 12 m.

[illegible] From Reynoldsville to Rockdale Mills, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Reynoldsville Saturday at [illegible];
Arrive at Rockdale [illegible];
Leave Rockdale Mills Saturday at [illegible];
Arrive at Reynoldsville by 11 a m.

[illegible] From Punxsutawney, by Frostburg, [illegible], to Summerville, 22 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Punxsutawney Wednesday and Saturday at [illegible];
Arrive at Summerville by [illegible];
Leave Summerville Wednesday and Saturday at [illegible];
Arrive at Punxsutawney by [illegible].

[illegible] From Brookville, by Sigel and [illegible], to [illegible] miles and back, once a week.
Leave Brookville Thursday at [illegible];
Arrive at Marionville by [illegible];
Leave Marionville Friday at [illegible];
Arrive at Brookville by [illegible].

[illegible] From Worthville to Ringgold, [illegible] miles and back, once a week.
Leave Worthville Saturday at [illegible];
Arrive at Ringgold by [illegible];
Leave Ringgold Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Worthville by [illegible].

[illegible] From Brookville, by [illegible], Oakland, and [illegible], to [illegible], 31 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Brookville daily, except Sunday, at [illegible];
Arrive at [illegible];
Leave [illegible] daily, except Sunday, at [illegible];
Arrive at Brookville by [illegible].

[illegible] From Brookville, by Warsaw, Brockwayville, Little Toby, and Helen, to Ridgeway, [illegible] miles and back, six times a week.
Arrive at Ridgeway by [illegible];
Leave Ridgeway daily, except Sunday, at [illegible];
Arrive at Ridgeway by [illegible];
Leave Ridgeway daily, except Sunday, at [illegible];
Arrive at Brookville by [illegible].

[illegible] From Brookville, by [illegible], to Ridgeway, [illegible] miles and back, once a week.
Leave Brookville Tuesday at [illegible];
Arrive at Ridgeway by [illegible];
Leave Ridgeway Wednesday at [illegible];
Arrive at Brookville by [illegible].

[illegible] From Marionville, by North Pine Grove, to Tylersburg, [illegible] miles and back, once a week.
Leave Marionville Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Tylersburg by [illegible];
Leave Tylersburg Saturday at [illegible];
Arrive at Marionville by [illegible].

[illegible] From Clarington, by Millstone and [illegible] Mills, to Arroyo, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Clarington Saturday at [illegible];
Arrive at Arroyo by 12 m;
Leave Arroyo Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Clarington by 6 p m.

[illegible] From Kinzua, by Corydon, [illegible], to Steamburg, [illegible] miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Kinzua Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Steamburg by 12 m;
Leave Steamburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Kinzua by 7 p m.

[illegible] From Warren, by [illegible], to Busti, (N.Y.), 18 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Warren Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Busti by 7 p m;
Leave Busti Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Warren by 12 m.

[illegible] From Youngsville, by Chandler's Valley, Sugar Grove, and Busti, (N.Y.), to Jamestown, [illegible] miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Youngsville daily, except Sunday, at 7 a m;
Arrive at Jamestown by 12 m;
Leave Jamestown daily, except Sunday, at 1 p m;
Arrive at Youngsville by 6 p m.

[illegible] From Pittsfield, by Freehold and Lottsville, to Broken Straw, [illegible] miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Pittsfield daily, except Sunday, at 9 a m;
Arrive at Broken Straw by 1 p m;
Leave Broken Straw daily, except Sunday, at 2 p m;
Arrive at Pittsfield by 6 p m.

[illegible] From Spring Creek, by West Spring Creek, to Eagle, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Spring Creek Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Eagle by 5 p m;
Leave Eagle Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Spring Creek by 12 m.

[illegible] From Germany to Warren, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Germany Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Warren by 12 m;
Leave Warren Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Germany by 4 p m.

[illegible] From Sheffield Depot to Sheffield, 2 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Sheffield daily, except Sunday, at 2 p m;
Arrive at Sheffield Depot by 3 p m;
Leave Sheffield Depot daily, except Sunday, at 4 p m;
Arrive at Sheffield by 5 p m.

[illegible] From Sugar Grove to Watts' Station, Watts' Flats post office, 7 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Sugar Grove Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Watts' Flats by [illegible];
Leave Watts' Flats Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Sugar Grove by [illegible].
Proposals invited for three-times-a-week service.

[illegible] From President's Furnace, by Lineville and [illegible], to [illegible], 17 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave President's Furnace Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Tylersburg by [illegible];
Leave Tylersburg Wednesday and Saturday at [illegible];
Arrive at President's Furnace by 12 m.

[illegible] From Agnew's Mills, by Lamartine, Jefferson Furnace, and Knox, to Shippenville, [illegible] miles and back, once a week.
Leave Agnew's Mills Wednesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Shippenville by 12 m;
Leave Shippenville Wednesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Agnew's Mills by 7 p m.

[illegible] From Emlenton, by [illegible], Lawrenceburg, [illegible], to Brady's Bend, [illegible] miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Emlenton Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 12 m;
Arrive at Brady's Bend by 6 p m;
Leave Brady's Bend Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at [illegible];
Arrive at Emlenton by 12 m.

[illegible] From Franklin, by Polk, Maple Grove, [illegible], to Mercer, [illegible] miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Franklin Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at [illegible];
Arrive at Mercer by 12 m;
Leave Mercer Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at [illegible];
Arrive at Franklin by [illegible].

[illegible] From [illegible], by Stewart's Run and [illegible] miles and back, three times a week.
[illegible]

[illegible] From [illegible] Creek, New Lebanon, [illegible], and Salem, to [illegible] miles and back, twice a week.
[illegible]

[illegible] From [illegible], by Ten Mile Bottom, [illegible], once a week.
Leave [illegible] Wednesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at [illegible] by 12 m;
Leave [illegible] Wednesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at [illegible].

[illegible] From [illegible], by [illegible], Cranberry, [illegible], and Agnew's Mills, to [illegible], 22 miles and back, three times a week.
[illegible]

[illegible] From [illegible], Cooperstown, [illegible], 21 miles and back, six times a week to Cooperstown, and [illegible].
[illegible]

[illegible] From Franklin to Dempseytown, 9 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Franklin Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Dempseytown by 4 p m;
Leave Dempseytown Tuesday and Saturday at [illegible];
Arrive at Franklin by 11.30 a m.

[illegible] From Tionesta, by Newtown Mills, (n. o.,) to [illegible] miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tionesta Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at [illegible];
Leave [illegible] Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Tionesta by [illegible].
Proposals for extending route to Sheffield, increasing distance six miles, invited.

[illegible] From Petroleum Centre to Cherry Tree, 2½ miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Petroleum Centre daily, except Sunday, at 12 m;
Arrive at Cherry Tree by 1 p m;
Leave Cherry Tree daily, except Sunday, at 10.30 a m;
Arrive at Petroleum Centre by 11.30 a m.

[illegible] From West Hickory to East Hickory 5 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave West Hickory Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at [illegible];
Arrive at East Hickory by [illegible];
Leave East Hickory Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at West Hickory by 2 p m.

[illegible] From Petroleum Centre to Pioneer, 3 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Petroleum Centre daily, except Sunday, at 1 p m;
Arrive at Pioneer by 2 p m;
Leave Pioneer daily, except Sunday, at 10.15 a m;
Arrive at Petroleum Centre by 11.15 a m.

[illegible] From Meredith, by Champion, to Pithole City, [illegible] miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Meredith daily, except Sunday, at 12 m;
Arrive at Pithole City by 2 p m;
Leave Pithole City daily, except Sunday, at 9 a m;
Arrive at Meredith by 11 a m.

[illegible] From Watterson's Ferry, by Lawsonham, [illegible], and Reidsburg, to Clarion, [illegible] miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Watterson's Ferry daily, except Sunday, at [illegible];
Arrive at Clarion by [illegible];
Leave Clarion daily, except Sunday, at 6 a m;
Arrive at Watterson's Ferry by 11 a m.

[illegible] From Clarion, by Limestone, to Kingsville, [illegible] miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Clarion Tuesday and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Kingsville by [illegible];
Leave Kingsville Tuesday and Saturday at 12.30 p m;
Arrive at Clarion by [illegible].

[illegible] From Clarion, by Lucinda Furnace, Tylersburg, and [illegible], 29 miles and back, [illegible].
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] From New Bethlehem, by [illegible], to Curllsville, [illegible] miles and back, twice a week.
Leave New Bethlehem Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Curllsville by [illegible];
Leave Curllsville Tuesday and Saturday at [illegible];
Arrive at New Bethlehem by 11 a m.

[illegible] From Callensburg, by Jefferson Furnace and [illegible] miles and back three times a week.
Leave Callensburg Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at [illegible];
Arrive at [illegible];
Leave [illegible] Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at [illegible];
Arrive at Callensburg by 10 p m.

[illegible] From Mercer, by [illegible], Sandy Lake, [illegible], [illegible] miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Mercer Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at [illegible];
Arrive at [illegible];
Leave [illegible] Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at [illegible];
Arrive at [illegible].

[illegible] From Mercer, by [illegible] Mills, [illegible], Sandy Lake, New Lebanon, and Milledgeville, to Cochranton, [illegible] miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Mercer Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at [illegible];
Arrive at Cochranton by [illegible];
Leave Cochranton Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at [illegible];
Arrive at Mercer by [illegible].

[illegible] From Mercer, by Indian Run, New Wilmington, and [illegible] Falls, to New Castle, [illegible] miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Mercer daily, except Sunday, at 10 a m;
Arrive at New Castle by [illegible];
Leave New Castle daily, except Sunday, at [illegible] on arrival of cars with mails;
Arrive at Mercer by [illegible].

[illegible] From Mercer, by [illegible] Grove and New Hamburg, to Greenville, [illegible] miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Mercer Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at [illegible];
Arrive at Greenville by [illegible];
Leave Greenville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at [illegible];
Arrive at Mercer by [illegible].
Proposals invited for service six times a week.

[illegible] From Mercer, by Hall and Hermitage, to Sharon, 11 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Mercer Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at [illegible];
Arrive at Sharon by 12 m;
Leave Sharon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Mercer by [illegible].

[illegible] From Mercer, by Wolf Creek, Harrisville, [illegible], and Maple Furnace, to [illegible] miles and back, once a week.
Leave Mercer Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at [illegible] by 1 p m;
Leave [illegible] Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Mercer by 4 p m.

[illegible] From Mercer, by Worth, to West Middlesex, 12 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Mercer Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 a m;
Arrive at West Middlesex by 12 m;
Leave West Middlesex Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 p m.
Arrive at Mercer by 5 p m.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2387 From Mercer, by Irishtown, Centretown, Kilgore, Wesley, Clintonville, and Big Bend, to Emlenton, 31½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Mercer Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Emlenton by 5 p m;
Leave Emlenton Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Mercer by 5 p m.

2388 From Greenville, by Maysville, to West Salem, 7 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Greenville Tuesday and Saturday at 4 p m;
Arrive at West Salem by 6 p m;
Leave West Salem Tuesday and Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Greenville by 4 p m.

2389 From Titusville, by Southwest, Pleasantville, Henry, and Steam Mills, to Tidioute, 22 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Titusville daily, except Sunday, at 12 m;
Arrive at Tidioute by 6 p m;
Leave Tidioute daily, except Sunday, at 12 m;
Arrive at Titusville by 6 p m.

2390 From Meadville, by Harmonsburg and Dicksonburg, to Conneautville, 15 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Meadville Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Conneautville by 7 p m;
Leave Conneautville Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 a m.
Arrive at Meadeville by 12 m.

2391 From Meadville, by Hayfield, Potter's Corners, and Rundell's to Conneautville, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Meadville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Conneautville by 8 p m;
Leave Conneautville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 a m;
Arrive at Meadville by 12 m.

2392 From Meadville, by Mead Corners, Guy's Mills and Townville, to Steuben, 21 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Meadville Tuesday, and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Steuben Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Meadville by 2 p m.

2393 From Meadville, by Blooming Valley, Randolph, Lines Hollow, New Richmond, Little Cooley, Taylor's Stand, Riceville, Lincolnville, and Bloomfield, to Union Mills, 31½ miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Meadville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Union Mills by 5 p m;
Leave Union Mills Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Meadville by 5 p m.

2394 From Evansburg, by Tamarac, to Lineville Station, 8 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Evansburg Wednesday and Saturday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Lineville Station by 12 m;
Leave Lineville Station Wednesday and Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Evansburg by 4 p m.

2395 From Hartstown, by Marshall's Corners, to Turnersville, 8 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Hartstown Tuesday and Saturday at 5 p m;
Arrive at Turnersville by 7 p m;
Leave Turnersville Tuesday and Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Hartstown by 4 p m.

2396 From Guy's Mills, by Sugar Lake, Wayne Centre, and Wilson's Mills, to Cooperstown, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Guy's Mills Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Cooperstown by 12 m;
Leave Cooperstown Monday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Guy's Mills by 5 p m.

2397 From Saegerstown, by Mosheltown and Crossingville, to Lundy's Lane, 17 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Saegerstown Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Lundy's Lane by 6 p m;
Leave Lundy's Lane Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Saegerstown by 12 m.

2398 From Fallowfield, by Adamsville, to Hartstown, 5 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Fallowfield daily, except Sunday, at 1.30 p m;
Arrive at Hartstown by 3.30 p m;
Leave Hartstown daily, except Sunday, at 9 a m;
Arrive at Fallowfield by 11 a m.

2399 From Miller's Station, by Chapinville, to Lincolnville, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Miller's Station Tuesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Lincolnville by 10 a m;
Leave Lincolnville Tuesday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Miller's Station by 5 p m.

2400 From Spring Station (n. o.) to Beaver Centre, 4 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Spring Station Tuesday and Saturday at 12.10 p m;
Arrive at Beaver Centre by 1.30 p m;
Leave Beaver Centre Tuesday and Saturday at 10.30 a m;
Arrive at Spring Station by 11.50 a m.

2401 From Stony Point to Evansburg, 2¼ miles and back, six times a week.
Schedules making close connection with railroad, to be arranged to the satisfaction of the postmasters.

2402 From Espyville to North Shenango, 2½ miles and back, three times a week.
Schedules making close connections with railroad, to be arranged to the satisfaction of the postmasters.

2403 From Conneautville, by Steamburg, to Penn Line, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Conneautville Saturday at 2.30 p m;
Arrive at Penn Line by 5.30 p m;
Leave Penn Line Saturday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Conneautville by 12 m.

2404 From Venango to Woodcock, 2½ miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Venango daily, except Sunday, at 2 p m;
Arrive at Woodcock by 3 p m;
Leave Woodcock daily, except Sunday, at 9 a m;
Arrive at Venango by 10 a m.

2405 From Corry to Carter Hill, 5½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Corry Saturday at 3.30 p m;
Arrive at Carter Hill by 5 p m;
Leave Carter Hill Saturday at 1.30 p m;
Arrive at Corry by 3 p m.

2406 From Oak Grove, by Edenville, to Chapinville, 6½ miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Oak Grove Wednesday and Saturday at 3.30 p m;
Arrive at Chapinville by 5.30 p m;
Leave Chapinville Wednesday and Saturday at 12 m;
Arrive at Oak Grove by 2 p m.

2407 From Erie, by McKean, McLane, Edinborough, and Drake's Mills, to Rockdale, 28 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Erie daily, except Sunday, at 12 m;
Arrive at Rockdale by 6 p m;
Leave Rockdale daily, except Sunday, at 11.30 a m;
Arrive at Erie by 5.30 p m.

2408 From Erie, by Belle Valley, East Green, Wattsburg, and Hatch Hollow, to Union Mills, 28 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Erie Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Union Mills by 4 p m;
Leave Union Mills Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Erie by 4 p m.

2409 From Railroad Station, (Erie and Pittsburg R. R.), by East Springfield and West Springfield, to Cherry Hill, 10 miles and back, six times a week to West Springfield, and three times a week the residue.
Leave R. R. Station daily, except Sunday, at 7.30 a m;
Arrive at West Springfield by 9.30 a m;
Leave West Springfield daily, except Sunday, at 3 p m;
Arrive at R. R. Station by 7 p m;
Arrive at West Springfield Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9.30 a m;
Arrive at Cherry Hill by 10.30 a m;
Leave Cherry Hill Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p m;
Arrive at West Springfield by 4 p m.

2410 From Fairview, by Sterrettania, to Franklin Corners, 19 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Fairview Wednesday, and Saturday at 8.30 a m;
Arrive at Franklin Corners by 12 m;
Leave Franklin Corners Wednesday and Saturday at 12.30 p m;
Arrive at Fairview by 2.30 p m.

2411 To perform the messenger service from the Erie and Pittsburg R. R. between the following points, by schedule to be satisfactory to the postmasters of the places supplied:
From R. R. to Girard, 1½ miles and back, twice daily, except Sunday;
From R. R. to Platea, 2 miles and back, daily, except Sunday;
From R. R. to Elk Creek, 2½ miles and back, daily, except Sunday;
From Albion to Lundy's Lane, 1½ miles and back, daily, except Sunday;
From R. R. to Albion, 1½ miles and back, twice daily, except Sunday;
Bids to be made to cover all this service.

2412 From Jackson Station, by West Grove, to Lake Pleasant, 8 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Jackson Station Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Lake Pleasant by 12 m;
Leave Lake Pleasant Wednesday and Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Jackson Station by 4 p m.

Form of Proposal, Guarantee, and Certificate.

PROPOSAL.

The undersigned —— ——, whose post office address is ——, county of ——, State of ——, proposes to convey the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1872, on route No. ——, between —— and ——, under the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated October [illegible], 1867, with "celerity, certainty, and security," for the annual sum of —— dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also after careful examination of the laws and instructions attached to the advertisement.

Dated (Signed.)

GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. —— be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1868, enter into the required obligation or contract to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do, understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated. (Signed by two guarantors.)

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, postmaster at ——, State of ——, certifies, UNDER HIS OATH OF OFFICE, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Dated (Signed.)

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS AND POSTMASTERS;

CONTAINING ALSO CONDITIONS TO BE INCORPORATED IN THE CONTRACTS TO THE EXTENT THE DEPARTMENT MAY DEEM PROPER.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is sufficient for an exchange of the mail pouches.

2. On railroad and steamboat lines, and other routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the Post Office Department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. On railroad and steamboat lines the route agents of the Department, also the British and Canada mails, when offered, and the agents accompanying them, are to be conveyed without charge; and for the use of the United States agents a commodious car, or part of a car, properly lighted, warmed, and furnished, and adapted to the convenient separation and due security of the mails, is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the Department.

Railroad and steamboat companies are required to take the mail from and deliver it into the post offices at the beginning and end of their routes, and to and from all offices not more than eighty rods from a station or landing. Proposals may be submitted by the companies for the performance of all other side service—that is, for offices over eighty rods from a station or landing.

There will be "way bills" prepared by postmasters, or other agents of the Department, to accompany the mails conveyed on railroads and steamers, specifying the number and destination of the several bags. On other principal routes, likewise, receipts will be required and way bills forwarded; the latter to be examined by the several postmasters, to insure regularity in the delivery of mails.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions, not satisfactorily explained, three times the pay of the trip will be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof, and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the post office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connexions with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. He may also order an increase of speed, allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a *pro rata* increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, *in the case of increase of speed*, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the Department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also discontinue or curtail the service, in whole or in part, in order to place on the route a greater degree of service, or whenever the public interests, in his judgment, shall require such discontinuance or curtailment for any other cause; he allowing as full indemnity to contractor one month's extra pay on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the amount of service retained and continued.

9. Payments will be made by collections from or drafts on postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in November, February, May, and August.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied are correctly stated. *Bidders must inform themselves on this point*, and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of roads, hills, streams, &c., and all toll bridges, ferries, or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. No claim for additional pay, based on such ground, can be considered; nor for alleged mistakes or misapprehension as to the degree of service; nor for bridges destroyed, ferries discontinued, or other obstructions increasing distance, occurring during the contract term. Offices established after this advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be visited without extra pay, if the distance be not increased.

11. Bidders are cautioned to mail their proposals in time to reach the Department by the day and hour named, (3, p. m., March 4, 1868,) for bids received after that time *will not be considered* in competition with a bid of reasonable amount received in time. Neither can bids be considered which are without the guarantee required by law and a certificate of the sufficiency of such a guarantee.

12. Bidders should first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, *separately* for different service; and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other propositions may be considered.

13. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal. Consolidated or combination bids "proposing one sum for two or more routes" are forbidden by law, and cannot be considered.

14. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, (that is, his usual post office address,) and the name of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

15. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed proposals furnished by the Department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

Altered bids should not be submitted; nor should bids once submitted be withdrawn. No withdrawal of a bidder or guarantor will be allowed unless the withdrawal is dated and received before the last day for receiving proposals.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons. The bid and guarantee should be *signed* plainly with the full name of each person.

The department reserves the right to reject any bid which may be deemed extravagant, and also to disregard the bids of failing contractors and bidders.

16. The bid should be sealed, superscribed "Mail Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office," and sent by *mail*, not by or to an agent; and postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

17. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the Department by or before the 1st *day of July*, 1868; but the service must be begun on that day or on the mail day next after it, whether the contracts be executed or not.

Transfers of contracts, or of interest in contracts, are forbidden by law, and consequently cannot be allowed. Bidders will therefore take notice that they will be expected to perform the service accepted to them through the whole term of the contract.

18. Postmasters at offices on or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a station, will, immediately after the 4th of March next, report their exact distance from the nearest station and how they are otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct a mail-messenger supply from the 1st of July next.

19. Section eighteen of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, "in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation." Under this law bids that propose to transport the mails with "*celerity, certainty, and security*," *having been decided to be the only legal bids, are construed as providing for the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty and security," and have the preference over all others, and no others are considered.*

20. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids, making a new bid, with guarantee and certificate is the only way to modify a previous bid.

21. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; a *disregard of this instruction by postmasters is a violation of their oath of office, subjecting them to immediate removal*. All bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

22. Present contractors, and persons known at the Department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificate of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster, or by a judge of a court of record. No other will be admitted.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Nov. 22nd. 1867. Postmaster General

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Rundel's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Rundel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.

C. BITTENBENDER, DR. F. C. HARRISON,
W. B. KOONS, JOHN DOAK,
JOHN DETERICK, DANIEL NOYER,
H. DIGLEMILLER, SYLVESTER PURSEL,
MICHAEL HELLER, JOHN WOLF.

They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
WILLIAM MORRIS,
Takes this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened a new tailoring establishment in the town of
CATAWISSA, PA.,
where he is prepared to make up on short notice all kinds of gentlemen wear in the latest and most fashionable styles. Having worked at his business for several years in the city of New York, he flatters himself that he can give full and complete satisfaction to his customers at reasonable rates. He guarantees the
VERY BEST FITS,
or the work need not be taken. All work will be sponged before making, so that there shall be neither spot nor shrinkage.
Shop in Judge Baldy's Brick Building, Main street, Catawissa, Pa.
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. ☞ Garments carefully cleaned and repaired on the shortest notice. [sep6'67-3m.

NEW FURNITURE STORE
AT MAINVILLE, PA.
A. J. BERNINGER,
Would respectfully announce to the public, that he has opened a new Furniture store in Mainville, where he keeps all kinds of city and home made
FURNITURE,
cane bottomed and hair cushioned chairs, all styles of Bedsteads and bureaus, tables and stands, and all goods in his line. Repairing neatly and quickly done. House painting and paper-hanging done at short notice and reasonable rates; in the best manner. Also, undertaking at short notice [nov22'67-6*

DR. E. G. HORNE,
DENTIST,
Formerly of Berwick, Columbia County, Pa.
Would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he intends to locate permanently at Bloomsburg in the coming Spring. For the present he may be found at his office, on Main Street, a few doors above Hendershott's Drug Store, over Fox & Webb's Confectionery; where he will be happy to wait upon all who may need his services. Office open only from the first to the tenth of each month until April 1st 1868.
nov22,'67-1f

THE UNION HOTEL,
Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia.
CHRIST & WEBER,
Proprietors.

PUBLIC SALES.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of George Hartman, deceased, offer for sale, either separately or together, the following described

SIX LOTS OF GROUND

situate in the lower part of Espy, Columbia county, fronting on Main street, and extending back to an alley in the direction of the canal, and in a southerly direction as far as Cross street. Each lot has about 55 feet front, and 180 feet in depth, making them very desirable for building lots. They can be purchased at private sale until Monday, December 2nd, 1867, at which time those remaining unsold will be disposed of at public outcry at one o'clock in the afternoon.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money at the striking down of the property; and one-half, less the ten per cent., on the 1st of April, 1868, and the balance one year thereafter, with interest on the unpaid amounts. Deeds will be given when the last payment is made.

P. T. HARTMAN,
EDWARD HARTMAN,
Espy, Pa., Sept. 13, 1867-3m. Executors.

FOR SALE

Will be sold at private sale, a very desirable residence in South Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa., the property consisting of

TWO TOWN LOTS

situate and fronting Third Street of the town of Bloomsburg, whereon are erected a large two story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

with kitchen attached, a large Stable and Carriage house, good pig stye, coal house, etc., a good well of never failing water at the back door. Possession will be given on the first of April, 1868. If not sold between this and the 21st, of December next the same will be exposed to public sale on said date at 1 o'clock P. M. For further particulars, inqure of Michael F. Eyerly, at the office of R. F. Clark, Esq., Bloomsburg Columbia co., Pa.
Sept. 27, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold by the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Diehl, deceased, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1867, at ten o'clock a. m., the following described real estate to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND,

situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa.; said lot fronts on First street of said town, and contains in front sixty-six feet, and in depth two hundred and fourteen feet and six inches; and bounded as follows: First street on the north, an alley on the south, an alley on the east, and an alley on the west, whereon are erected a good two story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

with Kitchen attached, also a cellar kitchen under the kitchen; a small stable, a large stable and carriage house used as a livery stable, a well of good water at the back door of the livery stable, a cistern at the back door of the cellar kitchen, with other outbuildings. The property is immediately in the rear of the Court House lot, and is a very desirable stand for a livery stable. Possession given on the 1st day of April, 1868. Terms made known on day of sale, when attendance will be given by

DAVID LOWENBERG, Executor.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 18, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUBLE REAL ESTATS

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, John C. Kline, Executor of Harman, Kline, late of Scott township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Scott township, in said county, bounded by lands of Thomas Creveling, Wesly Ruckel and others, containing

SEVEN ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES,

on which is erected a

FRAME HOUSE,

and the usual outbuildings; late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Scott, and county aforesaid. JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

☞Conditions of Sale.—The one-third of the purchase money to remain charged upon the premises during the natural life of the widow of said deceased, and the interest thereof to be annually and regularly paid her by the purchaser on the first day of April of each and every year during her natural life, and at her death the principal to be paid by the purchaser to the persons legally entitled thereto. Ten per cent. of one-fourth of two-thirds of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth of the two-thirds, less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining two-thirds in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi. The Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps. JOHN C. KLINE,
Nov. 8, 1867. Executor.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on Thursday, December 19th, A.D., 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m., two certain lots of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa., on Main Street, near the Public Square. On the one is erected a

LARGE STONE DWELLING HOUSE,

and other out-buildings, and upon the other, a good frame stable, the front of said last mentioned lot being a very desirable corner for building purposes. Also on the same day one other

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND

situate on Rock Street in the said town of Bloomsburg, in the county aforesaid, whereon is erected a good Frame Dwelling House and other out-buildings.

Also, on Friday, the 20th day of December, '67, at 10 o'clock a. m., will be exposed to sale by public venddue on the premises in Hemlock Township, at the residence of Thomas J. Vandersliee, a certain farm or tract of land containing

SIXTY-FIVE ACRES,

more or less, to be sold in two parcels of about thirty-four acres each; the public road leading from Little Fishing Creek Bridge to Buckhorn, and running through the said farm to be the dividing line. The whole tract being very rich and excellent soil for farming purposes, besides there being upon the one tract, as divided by said road, large and convenient buildings of every description, also a large and very valuable Lime Stone Quarry, open and in good working order. Upon the other tract as divided aforesaid, there is also a very valuable Limestone Quarry, one good large Lime House,

TWO GOOD LIME KILNS,

one of which is in full blast at the present time. Also, on the same day, and on the premises near Buckhorn, will be sold at public out-cry, a certain lot of ground situate in Hemlock Township, principally Timber Land, adjoining lands of John Appleman, Jacob Harris, and others, containing about 25 acres, more or less; all late the estate of Rebecca Vandersliee, deceased.

CONDITIONS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, one-fourth less the ten per cent. on the 1st day of April 1868, the remaining three-fourths in two equal payments, one on the 1st day of April 1869, the other on the 1st day of April 1870, with interest on the amount remaining unpaid from the 1st day of April 1868.

The deed or deeds to be executed and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, on the payment of the one-fourth less the ten per cent. on the 1st day of April 1868, when the balance of the purchase money shall be secured by judgment or mortgage, at the option of the present owners. Possession given on the 1st day of April 1868. Purchaser or purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps. J. H. VANDERSLICE,
Nov. 22, 1867. Admr.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate.

The Subscriber will offer to sell at public sale on the premises on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10th, 1867, the following described real estate, situate in Greenwood township, Columbia county, bounded as follows: On the south by lands of Isaac Dewitt, on the northby lands of Samuel Albertson and others, on the east by lands of John Moore and others, and on the west by lands late of David Utt, containing

NINETY-SIX ACRES,

more or less, of which about seventy acres are cleared, in good fence, and high state of cultivation. Balance well timbered. There are erected on said farm a large two-story Frame Dwelling House, Barn, wagon house, sheds and outbuildings. There is also at the house an excellent spring, and a never failing stream of water running through the farm. There is also a good orchard of various kinds of fruit upon the premises. Also, at the same time and place, the following personal property: Two horses, one of them

A YOUNG FINE IRON GRAY,

two milch cows, one beef cow, two heifers, two fat hogs, one farm wagon, one set double harness, sled, plows, harrows, and all kinds of farming utensils. Grain, consisting of wheat, rye and corn. Also, potatoes, hay, corn fodder and straw.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

comprising tables, stoves, queensware, chairs, and various other articles too numerous to mention. Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Mrs. ELIZABETH H. BERGEN,
ABRAHAM BERGEN BROWE.
November 22, 1867.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
SALESROOM, 616 BROADWAY, N. Y.
No. 1 Family Machine. This Machine has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; perfect sewing on every description of material, with cotton, linen or silk thread.
It hems, Fells, braids, Tukes, Quilts, Plaits and Gathers. As a Family Machine, it has no superior. Price, with Hemmer and Braider, $60.
Particular attention is called to our New Improved Manufacturing Machines. They run light and are compairitively noiseless, simple, durable and efficient. For cloth or leather work they have no competitors.
No. 2 Machine, with Hemmer and Braider, $75.
No. 3 Machine, $85 Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given.
Oct. 25, 1867-3m.

MERCHANDISE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.,
are constantly on hand and for sale
AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,
BLOOMSBURG, BY
JAMES K. EYER.
☞ Also, Sole Agent for ELLIS' PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Large lot constantly on hand. [feb6'67.

OVER Coats Cheap at CHEMBERLINS' Clothing Store. 49—6m.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, NOV. 29, 1867.

ELIAS SNYDER of Orangeville has sold his Mill property to David Herring for $7,000.

THE crowd of important matter has caused the delay in printing the communication of our Centralia correspondent. His turn will soon come.

RATHER COOL.—The Waverley *Magazine* in its last issue steals bodily a piece of poetry written for and published in THE COLUMBIAN several weeks ago by our fair correspondent Marian Ross. Next the New York *Ledger* will get to stealing our Kaleidoscopes!

THE Millville *savant*, the inheritor of Billy Burgess's shoes, is advertising for a wife. Of course he has selected the *Republican* for this purpose, knowing the reputation of its editor for *gal*-lantry, as exhibited by letters yet in existenc. We think the *savant* and *catnep doctor* would make a good team together and would suggest a co-partnership.

CONRAD SMITH of Orangeville was so unfortunate as to receive a severe kick from a horse, on Sunday morning last. He was found in his stable entirely insensible, with his forehead and face apparently crushed by the blow, but we are glad to learn that with the exception of the breaking of the bridge of his nose, and of the bone over his left eye, the injury is not serious. Dr. McGargle has the case in charge.

THE *Republican* is distressed about the Democratic Pole Raising at the Half-Way House. Its infamous slanders on the people there congregated, can best be resented by an increased majority at the polls next year for our candidates. His assertion that the speakers were "the two lawyers of THE COLUMBIAN," shows that Palemon deliberately and knowingly stated what was false, as Col. Freeze was not there. His vulgar wit at the expense of truth, may be *spicy*, but its principal effect will be to give the Democracy the remaining two townships in this county which have stuck to the Radicals despite the dead weight of an obscene editor.

MORE LIGHT.—Our town needs lighting now more than any thing else. When the moon does not shine, and especially after the stores are closed, it is absolutely dangerous for people to go about after night fall, and of course a stranger could not get along at all. If a company were to erect gas works here we feel confident the investment would pay. Our town already contains about 3,000 inhabitants and is rapidly improving. Not only would it prove beneficial on our streets, but gas light would be much better in our houses, furnishing a better light, less trouble, and cleaner. Lock Haven, Danville, and all our neighboring towns have it. In Doylestown, which has only 1600 people, we are informed that it pays the company, and of course it would be far more remunerative here now, and as the town grows the value of stock would increase.

PROF CHARLES W. WALKER of Millville, advertises in the *Republican* for a wife. He says: "An excellent single lady who will make him an excellent wife, is earnestly invited to correspond, or call and converse with him, with reference to marriage. To receive attention, a genuine Photograph of the lady must be enclosed."

Here is a rare chance for the ladies, especially for those of the radical persuasion, for being himself a radical, and advertising only in a radical paper, we fear Democratic ladies are left out in the cold.

Though he does not expressly say so, we think it clear enough that widows are embraced in this word single, and thus the contest is open to all who think they will make him an excellent wife; old and young, big or little, fat or lean, ugly or otherwise. We expect to see a great rush for Millville, to find out whether the Professor is likely to make an excellent husband.

THE Teacher's Institute of this County met in the hall of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute on last Monday, in pursuance of a call of the County Superintendent. Last Winter the Legislature passed an act intended to foster such gatherings by providing means for the payment of class instructors, &c., but it was fatally defective in not making the attendance of teachers *compulsory*.

The attendance is very slim, and there is not near the numbers and enthusiasm that attended these gatherings several years ago. Our local teachers and the Superintendent have done all they can to make the meeting instructive and interesting, but will, as a rule, require new men from abroad—men of reputation—in order to draw and attract the whole body of teachers. The real live teacher may not need such inducements, but the fact is, men of that stamp soon slide into occupations that prove far more remunerative.

We presume the Secretary will furnish us with a minute of the proceedings, which we will spread before our readers next week.

WE give on our first page the address of Mr. Buckalew at the Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia, on the 19th ult. The daily papers speak of it very highly. The *Press* says:

"Senator Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, delivered, in the Assembly Buildings, his well known address on the representation of minorities, being a plea for cumulative voting. The question, which at present is engaging the leading minds of England, has already been presented to this country by Mr. Buckalew through another channel. Indeed, he may be distinctively known as its American advocate. A purely philosophical inquiry—a matter of statesmanship and not of politics—it challenges the attention of every thoughtful citizen.

The distinguished Senator who has taken the proposition under his wing, elaborates the argument in its behalf with much force and power, and delineates graphically and with nervous intensity the inconveniences and hardship of the majority rule. Doubtless its workings have been maturely reflected on by the entire Democratic party during the last six years. When Senators thus leave the Senate Chamber for the Lyceum it is a poignant illustration of the inherent democracy which underlies the whole system of our government.

THE official Democratic majority in New Jersey is 17,924. Splendid for Jersey.

DR. LIVINGSTONE is now known to have been alive and well, in Middle Africa, in April last.

THE cost of registration in Virginia was $239,000. The cost of the military establishment in the State for the last ten months was $5,000,000.

DURING they year 1867, the Democracy have gained three hundred and forty-three thousand votes! That will do for the present.

THERE is $1,500,000 in the treasury of Missouri unappropriated. The Radical leaders want an extra session of the Legislature to remove this impediment.

DOESN'T it look like humbug that in every State where they control through a ballot, the Radicals repudiate the negro? Even in Kansas, settled by New Englanders, the vote for woman exceeded that for negro suffrage.

REV. THOS. P. HUNT, long and favorably known as a lecturer, will deliver "Temperance Addresses" at the following times and places: At Catawissa, on the evenings of December 2d and 3d, at Espy the 5th, and Berwick the 6th.

ALL the members of the Court martial which tried Santa Anna, have been sentenced to six months imprisonment for the mildness of their verdict; thus showing that the Mexicans are not to be out done in acts of savage mercilessness by the Radicals of this Country.

THE Columbia County Temperance Society will hold its third session in the M. E. Church at Espy on Thursday evening December 5th. Churches and Temperance organizations are expected to send delegates. Speakers from a distance are expected.

L. B. KLINE, Sec'y.

THE Supreme Court, in banc at Pittsburg, has given a decision that the running of horse passenger cars on Sunday is a work of necessity, and not forbidden by existing laws of the State. The decision was pronounced by Judge Read, Justices Strong and Agnew dissenting.

THE population of Washington, D. C., is, whites, 73,028; negroes, 32,742, and of Georgetown, whites, 8,482, negroes, 3,210. Notwithstanding this, the negroes, controlled by a few mean whites from other States, control the elections in both places. This is what the Rads call a "republican form of government."

THERE seems to be no doubt from accounts, but that in some parts of the South, especially in Mississippi, the negroes are relapsing into barbarism, and have already ignored the Christian religion; Fetichism or Obi worship of Congo, taking its place. What evils may we not expect? Oh, the blessings of Radicalism.

THE recent counterfeit 7-30 Bonds of which so much has been heard, were printed, it would seem, from electrotypes *taken from the originals in the Treasury Department.* Anybody can make Bonds when the original plates are loaned or stolen. About $180,000 were issued of this spurious currency, and as nearly as can be ascertained, all bear date between the 15th and 20th of September, 1867.

THE Radical organ over the way professes indignation that the Democrats propose to re-district Ohio so as to give members of Congress in proportion to their voting population, and suggests that Congress defeat this design. Heretofore each State has made the apportionment to suit itself; and it is a sure sign of desperation when the Radicals propose to take this power from them. What right have they to complain of "gerrymandering?" Although we have a majority in the State yet they have so apportioned it as to carry 18 out of the 24 Congressmen, and a large majority in the Legislature. We carry Philadelphia this year by 4,000 majority yet the Republicans have 11 out of 18 members to the Legislature. We warn the Radical party that this game of disfranchisement is one that two can play at, and they have no right to complain as they initiated the practice.

LOCAL NOTICES.

THE Overseers of Scott Township, wish to bind out until the age of 21 years a bright intelligent boy aged nine years, the son of Henry Johnson deceased.

A TRUE BALSAM.—Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is truly a balsam. It contains the balsamic principle of the Wild cherry, the balsamic properties of tar and of pine. Its ingredients are all balsamic. Coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, and consumption speedily disappears under its balsamic influence.

Do you want boots or shoes which will wear well? If so, go to the Keystone store of D. A. Beckley. You will find there everything of the kind you desire and of the best qualtity. His stock of goods is not excelled by any in town. He has also a full assortment of stationery. Books and daily papers. Give him a call.

A WELL fitting suit will last twice as long as one badly made. You can get clothes to fit you like a glove at our friend Chemberlin's, and will save money by wearing a first class article. His winter stock is now complete and challenges competition. He has also underclothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods of the latest and best varieties.

EMINENT men of Science have discovered that electricity and magnetism are developed in the system *from the iron in the blood.* This accounts for the debility, low spirits and lack of energy a person feels when this vital element becomes reduced. The Peruvian Syrup, a protoxide of iron, supplies the blood with its iron element and in the only form in which it is possible for it to enter the circulation.

HOLIDAY GOODS—GIFTS GIFTS.—Call on L. N. Moyer the druggist, if you wish to see a really fine collection of fancy articles suitable for Christmas and New Year presents. He has almost anything you desire in the way of Fancy Goods. Toilet articles Perfumery, Soaps, etc., in addition to his unapproachable stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, & Chemicals. Just stop in and see him if you have any doubts, and he can convince you.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

ought to be decisive in favor of their rendering support to the plan of cumulative voting which I have advocated.

Now, gentleman, a few words as to the application of this system to the selection of Presidential electors. Gen. Jackson proposed that the people of the United States should vote directly for President and Vice-President, instead of voting for electors in their several States, and this proposition, at several times, has been brought forward in Congress. At the last session, it was again introduced by Mr. Wade, now President of the Senate, and defended by him in an argument. Great complaint is made that the people are not heard directly in the choice of President; that the Electoral Colleges are useless or inexpedient; that they should be removed from our system, and each voter permitted to vote directly for the President of his choice.

Gentlemen, a system of cumulative voting by the citizens of Pennsylvania, which can be provided by an act of their Legislature, as I understand the Constitution, would secure to our citizens, if not the precise objects sought by the friends of that reform, at least greater advantages than it would confer. The result would be that each of the political interests existing in this State would select as many electors as they were entitled to by their numbers and they would be felt proportionably in the Presidential election. How is it now? Do you not know what is coming on next year in our State? 600,000 votes are to be polled for Presidential electors. Each party has about 300,000. What is going to take place? From Lake Erie to the Delaware, this State is to be convulsed; a thousand disagreeable circumstances are to attend the election; men's minds are to be taxed and worried for months; men of property are to have their attention turned to the security of their investments. All the unpleasant and illegitimate influences which attend elections, and to which I have alluded, will be called into existence in that great approaching struggle; and why? Because whichever interest obtains a majority in this State, though it be a majority of but one vote, secure twenty-six electoral votes for President of the United States: and the struggle will be for the little majority which turns the scale. Now, do we not all see at a glance what the fact is? Each party is entitled to thirteen of these electors, or about that number, because they are composed of American freemen who are entitled to an equal voice in our common government. But both cannot secure electors; the whole 26 must be given to one side; and perhaps that result will determine the government of this country not only for 4 years to come, but for four centuries. We enter upon the canvass as a game of chances, fearful that the most adroit and unscrupulous interest of the two in the State, can command the result; that there will not be a fair struggle between the men who are honest and those who are not. Let us have honest voting, let each party have the Presidential electors that its numbers entitle it to, and let them be felt upon the general result; let the people in each of the other States vote as we vote and let the majority of Americans decide the contest.

Finally, this plan of Representative reform is convenient, in a high degree; it is both practicable and convenient. It requires in this State nothing of legislation, except simply to permit a citizen, who has, say twenty-four votes for Members of Congress, and twenty-six for Presidential electors, to cast those votes as a freeman, according to his own choice and pleasure, let him bestow them upon any smaller number, for instance, giving two to each of the twelve candidates, or four to each of six. Trust the people and their common sense will regulate their action. You do not want intricate laws, constitutions tinkered, or a great scheme of reconstruction. [Laughter.] You simply want to trust the people, and permit them, when they possess votes, to cast them as they think best; as their judgment may be directed, by views of public interest or public duty. If we should have that system for electing members of Congress and Presidential electors next fall, we can each go to the polls and vote for twelve representatives in Congress to sit for Pennsylvania, and for thirteen electors of President and Vice-President; or, if any one should think that the political interest with which he is associated is flourishing and growing in strength, so that they are entitled to one additional member, he can vote for thirteen representatives. If he should be mistaken in his calculations, he would fail as to one of his votes numbers would be counted exactly, and there would be no injustice.

Now, I must point out one additional special injustice of the ordinary majority rule at elections, unmitigated by any such plan as that proposed. Observe that the party which prevails at the election does not merely carry the day, does not merely get its votes counted and get the result appropriate to the counting of them, but it gets all the power which belongs to the other side in addition to its own. Suppose that the two parties in Pennsylvania are so divided that one has 300,000 votes and the other 301,000; in choosing electors for President and Vice President the 301,000 who prevail, who have 1,000 majority, do not merely get their votes counted in the Presidential election, do not merely influence the result in selecting our Chief Magistrate by their own votes, but they have in effect counted into their vote the votes of their opponents, the other 300,000. Your 301,000 constituting the majority in the State, wield the political power of the whole 600,000—wield not only their own appropriate power, but a power which does not belong to them, but belongs to the political interest opposed to them.

That is what sharpens this injustice of disfranchisement, and that is the reason why, in legislative bodies, a little turning of the scale gives one party or another, when in point of fact they are nearly equal, such a mass of preponderating power.

Take the elections which occurred in 1866 in the States North and West, the States formerly called the free States. In those elections two million of voters (in round numbers) voted the Republican ticket for members of Congress and for Governors in the respective States. The other party, the Democracy, polled in those States at those elections a little over 1,600,000 votes. What was the result? To Congress 1,600,000 voters chose 28 representatives only, and the 2,000,000 voters 143. The proportion between the two great masses of our electoral population, known by the respective party names, was 20 to 16 in votes actually polled in the States to which I have referred. The representatives to Congress selected at those elections from those States, instead of standing as 20 to 16, stood 143 to 28. And why? Because under the majority rule at elections in those States the majority not only obtained representation in Congress for its own votes, but obtained the greater part of the representation that belonged to the other side. Under a system of cumulative voting representation in Congress would have stood about in the proportion of 20 to 16, just as the actual votes ran in those States. Do you not see how the whole policy of your government can be changed; how the vote of the people may be stifled; how republican institutions may be made a farce and a sham, and that under a system which you are falsely told secures the rule of a majority as a principle that is sacred!

Gentlemen, I have already occupied so much time that I must omit any detailed amination of the arguments against cumulative voting. I can notice only one or two of them briefly. It is said that a system of elections such as I have described, would deprive particular localities of representation; that there would be a combination of great and powerful communities within a State against some particular districts, and those districts which now have representatives would be disfranchised. This argument has been made in Great Britain. It is likely to be repeated here, and it is perhaps the only one deserving any considerable attention. Of course all my political reading and political thought have been against the undue concentration of power at any particular point, whether Washington, Harrisburg, or Philadelphia, or elsewhere, and I have been in favor of its distribution, as far as possible, into all the local communities into which the State or the country is divided. And this objection, from my point of view, deserves respectful treatment and respectful answer. I have to observe, then, that, in my opinion, particular localities within the State would have a due voice and due influence in the selection of candidates: that if they were selected by a common body, by a State Convention, any attempt to disfranchise any particular section of the State would be met by a counter combination in the interest of fair play, and that the practical result would be that there would be on the whole a fair distribution of political power in the different parts of the State by the selection of candidates. If, however, any difficulty were apprehended on this ground, there might be a rule adopted by which nominations should be made by districts, a thing very often done in counties, and even in States. It would be a rule to a party making its selections, that there should be a distribution of its candidates according to district divisions, either those established for other purposes by some general State law or established by the particular party organization for its own purposes of selection or distribution.

But the conclusive answer to the objection is this, that any important locality would have the power to defend itself against such injustice; and that is one of the merits of this system of cumulative voting. If there was an attempt to disfranchise the City of Philadelphia, to prevent her returning her four members to Congress, and the thing was gross and glaring, what could she do under a system of cumulative voting; Just combine her vote on her four men, and elect them in spite of all the other electors in the State, and thus any attempt at injustice in any section of the Commonwealth might be resented by the people aggrieved by cumulating their votes upon one or more local candidates of their own. They could defeat any such attempt at injustice, and defend themselves against it, and the fact that they had such power of defense, would always secure a just distribution of nominations.

Again, candidates being thus voted for by the whole State, there would be opportunities for making better selections than are made by the district system. Let me take an illustration on this point. What a misfortune it would have been if the narrow intellectualities of our modern political reasoners had controlled in England when Edmund Burke was a candidate before the electors of Bristol in 1780, a distinguished member of Parliament, whose name is given to the literature of the world for all future ages. He stood up in the British Parliament defending the just rights of the American Colonies. Words in our behalf which yet echo through the world were heard with admiration and pride even by those opposed to him in the House of Commons. But they were heard with other feelings in Bristol, which he then represented in Parliament; and when he went down to his constituents, instead of re-electing they rejected him; he was voted down. His own district had a local majority against him of men who hated America, who were with the King in the war he waged against our fathers. Their passions and prejudices were aroused against their eloquent representative who had defended America in the Parliament of the Empire. He was defeated under the majority rule and a single district system. Fortunately, he was returned to Parliament by another constituency, who thought it an honor to be represented by him, and he continued in the House of Commons as long as he lived, adorning it by his eloquence and his genius, and giving his name to his country and the world as a cherished recollection for all time. In our country, under similar circumstances, such a man would remain out of Congress, or out of any other legislative body upon a defeat in his district. He would be ostracized from the councils of his country, his voice closed and stifled; his career would be closed. What does cumulative voting do? It enables the freemen of a State to select their Burkes and their Websters; their Clays and Calhouns, wherever they may be in the State, and use their abilities, so long as they please, in shaping the legislation and administration of the government of the country. (Applause.) No ability, no merit, no eminence, no greatness, could be stifled in any of our States under this system. The majority rule, which would seem to have been invented to submerge merit and to lift mediocrity, would no longer operate its course unchecked in American politics, the freemen of our country would have a breadth of choice which they would exercise, I doubt not wisely to the advantage of themselves and of future generations.

Our experience in this State and in other States is not clearly in favor of carrying the idea of single districts too far. I drew the amendment to the Constitution of our State, by which your city is broken into single districts. [Applause.] What was the idea of that amendment? It was that one political interest should not absorb the whole sixteen or eighteen representatives which you send to the Legislature; that a little shifting majority one way or the other should not cast that large number of votes on one side or the other at Harrisburg. The idea was to break up the political community, and allow the different political interests which compose it, by choosing in single districts, to be represented in the Legislature of the State. Unfortunately, when that arrangement was made for your city (and for Pittsburg also, to which it will soon apply), this just, equal, almost perfect system of election which I have spoken of to-night was unknown. It had not then been announced abroad, or considered here, and we did what best we could. Now, however, if a change were to be made, I suppose the same current of opinion and of sentiment would take place in this State which has prevailed in New York, where the system of single districts throughout the State for the election of members of the Assembly or lower Legislative branch of that State has lost credit. The idea is very generally abandoned by thinking and reflecting men in that State. It is a failure; it has not produced the results which it was supposed would flow from it. Cumulative voting, however, comes in, and it is a principle which is capable of extended application to popular elections where more than a single officer is to be chosen. It can be applied to the election of representatives in the Legislature from your city and from each of the counties of the State, or any districts into which the State might be divided for either Representatives or Senators, and you may thus get in the government of your own State that fair and equal representation which you ought to claim and which is your due as citizens of a free State.

After some further remarks, Mr. Buckalew concluded, as follows:

Gentlemen, I have said most of what I proposed to say this evening, so far as points of argument are concerned. I omit some minor points, and I omit filling up the outline of the argument. I have said what I supposed was most essential. And now in conclusion, let me say that I appear here to discuss this subject before you for no purpose of idle display or of amusement, but with a proper object; with an idea to its examination and discussion by others, and what I shall desire, and what will repay me a thousand fold for any inconvenience in attending here, and any effort in speaking will be the support of the press and people of Philadelphia to a new, improved, and honorable system of electoral action by which our representative system in this country will be vastly improved, and by which the future of our country will receive an additional guarantee and security which will not fail it hereafter in peace or in war. [Great applause.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Any person paying three dollars will receive the beautiful steel plate of "Home from the War," and three certificates of stock, becoming entitled to three presents.

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Any person paying four dollars shall receive the large and beautiful steel plate of "The Perils of Our Forefathers," and four certificates of stock entitling them to four presents.

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Any person who pays five dollars shall receive the large and splendid Steel Plate of

"THE MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS,"

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The Engravings and Certificates will be delivered to each subscriber at our Local Agencies, or by express, as may be ordered.

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Send orders to us by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20, either by Post Office orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

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Henry Gorman, Esq., Agent Adams' Express, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. E. Coe, Esq., of Jay, Coe & Co., Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. April 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the Washington Library Company, will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The Association have appointed as Receivers Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., whose well known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money intrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purpose stated.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 20, 1867.

To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Co., N. S. READ, Secretary.

Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz: the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.

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Nov. 15, 1867.

NEW CABINET WARE HOUSE.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform the public that he has opened a

NEW FURNITURE WARE HOUSE

In the Walter Brick Building, on Main street,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Which he has purchased and intends to keep permanently filled with Furniture of

CITY AND HOME MANUFACTURE.

IT CONSISTS OF

BED MATRESSES,

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MARBLE TOP CENTRE TABLES

CHAIRS—CUSHIONED, CANE BOTTOMED, AND WOOD BOTTOMED.

EXTENSION TABLES, LOOKING GLASSES,

PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

In fact a full assortment of

READY-MADE COFFINS

of all sizes, and of

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF HIS TRADE

All of which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

The public are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE W. CORELL.

Bloomsburg, August 16, 1867.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

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M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

the successors of

WILLIAM SLOAN & SON

continue the business of making

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES

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May 10, 1867-ly.

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FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
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GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.,

AT

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Has just received, at her old place on Main st. Bloomsburg, her

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which are offered for sale at the lowest possible rates. Call and see.

Bloomsburg, Oct. 25, 1867.

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The undersigned begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has opened in

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a fresh stock

of goods in the line of

MILLINERY and TRIMMINGS

in connection with Dress Making; and is prepared in addition, to

COLOR STRAW HATS

on the shortest notice, and in the best style of the art. Prices cheap and work satisfactory.

MRS. E. KLINE.

Light Street, October 4, 1867.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

The Misses Harman would respectfully announce to their friends in town and country, that they have just received at their place of business on Main St., below American House, a large and new supply of

MILLINERY GOODS

of all descriptions suited for Fall and Winter's Wear; including Bonnets of the latest styles, Ribbons, trimmings of all sorts, and in fact keep a general furnishing store for ladies. Their patterns and styles are among the latest, and the prices but a trifle in advance of those in the City. Do not fail to call and examine their goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Nov. 1, 1867.

H. C. HOWER,

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BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE.

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following kinds and at cheap prices:

Men's calf boots, fine, men's kip, double sole, Boys' child's boots, Men's glove kid, Congress, &c Men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, Men's, women's boys', and misses' glove kid lasting gaiters, Women's glove kids, very fine, Women's fine goat morocco balmorals, Women's men's morocco and calf shoes, common shoes, Misses' and child's shoes, Men's, women's, misses', boys', and child's slippers. He also keeps a great variety of

HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS

of every kind, at the lowest prices, both for cash and country produce.

Remember the attraction is in our goods. Don't be alarmed at the cry of high prices, but call and see for yourselves. Respectfully,

H. C. HOWER.

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—The Fall term began September 5. The Faculty of instruction consists of four resident and four non-resident professors, and a tutor. The object is to educate young men for the Christian Ministry. There is a preparatory class for those who have not received a collegiate education. One hundred and sixty dollars a year are granted to beneficiaries, with an additional sum in special cases. The tuition, use of Library and text-books, are free to all. The School was founded by the Unitarian and Christian denominations, but is open to all who believe in the divine origin of Christianity. The Library consists of 5,500 volumes.

Application may be made to Rev. A. A. Livermore, President of the Board of Instruction, Meadville, Pa. nov17-ly

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ISRAEL MUMMA, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor has put it in permanent repair and furnished BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests. [sep27'67.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

L. N. MOYER'S

OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!

The most complete and carefully selected stock to be found in the county, consisting in part of

Drugs, Chemicals,
Paints, Oils,
Glass, Varnishes,
Putty, Brushes,
Dye Stuffs, Mixed Paints
SYRUPS, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, SPICES,
ESSENTIAL OILS,
Perfumery, Hair Dyes,
Fancy Soaps, Brushes,
Combs, Cosmetics,
Stationery, Pocket Books,
PEN KNIVES, PIPES, CIGARS, TOBACCO,
LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, SHADES, BURNERS,
Sponges, Chamois Skins,
Catheters, Speculums
Syringes, Breast Pumps,
Trusses of approved make,

A large assortment of choice Liquors for Medicinal purposes, together with the various

WELL KNOWN STOMACH BITTERS.

These with many other articles too numerous to specify form a stock which defies competition both as regards price and quality of the goods.

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED WITH THE UTMOST CARE AND DESPATCH.

Country dealers are invited to inspect the stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find it greatly to their advantage. Fresh goods are constantly being received from the city, and can be obtained cheaply at wholesale rates.

Remember the place—Hartman's Block—above Exchange Hotel, Main street, Bloomsburg.

August 8, 1867.

J. R. MOYER.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRUGGIST,

CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where will be found a large and select stock of Drugs,

MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

Also all the

PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY.

I am also prepared to furnish Country Stores with Castor Oil, Godfrey's Cordial,

TURLINGTON'S BALSAM,

and all other medicines kept in their line at City prices.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

In medicines, quality is of the first importance.

Bloomsburg, June 7, 1867

E. EVERETT & DR. J. B. CASE'S

NEW DRUG STORE,

IN ORANGEVILLE,

JUST OPENED

WITH A SPLENDID AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS APPERTAINING TO THE DRUG BUSINESS.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

In short any article that can be named in the Drug line can be had at their store. Dr. J. B. Case is a Practioner, and also understands Pharmacy; E. Everett is a Medical Student, has attended one term at the Jefferson Medical College, and understands the compounding of Drugs.

They respectfully invite the patronage of their friends, and the public generally, assuring them "SAFE," and whatever will be purchased of them will be fresh and pure. [apr3'67

THE GREAT

ZINGARI BITTERS

The component parts of this remarkable preparation were first discovered, compounded and distributed, some twenty years ago, by Dr. Cubreros, the celebrated Egyptian Physician. Thousands of his suffering countrymen were restored to health, as well as great numbers of the inhabitants of Nubia and Abyssinia, and of the countries bordering upon the Southern coast of the Mediterranean Sea. Indeed, the fame of the ZINGARI BITTERS soon spread over Europe, and was adopted by the principal Physicians in charge of the hospitals of the old world, in which it is still used with preeminent success. The Viceroy of Egypt placed the name of Dr. Cubreros upon the "Roll of Nobles," and presented to him a Medal bearing the following inscription: "Dr. Cubreros, the Public Benefactor." This Bitters is now offered to the public of America with the full assurance that it will be found, upon a fair trial, to act as a specific for the cure of

Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, Yellow Fever, Rheumatism, Typhoid Fever, Dyspepsia, Colic, Bronchitis, Consumption, Flatulency, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints.

Remarkable cures of the above diseases have been effected by its use, as numerous certificates, many from regular physicians, fully attest; and it is destined to supersede any preparation extant. As an agreeable Tonic, and an

INVIGORATING BEVERAGE,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

THUS THE ZINGARI BITTERS HAS SOUL AS WELL AS BODY, AND AS A PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE, HAS NO SUPERIOR.

A FEW WORDS TO LADIES.—The use of the ZINGARI BITTERS will give to you that soft, semi-transparent complexion which the God of nature (designing woman to be the loveliest of His works) fully intended that you should have—for it is nature's own powder and paint combined. By purifying the blood, stimulating the pigmentary cells of the dermis, and imparting health and life throughout the entire system, it especially gives that smooth clearness and beauty to the complexion so much to be desired—removing all roughness, blotches, freckles, pimples, and that yellow, sickly look so common in our day, and what is even better than this, it cures every species of female irregularities and disease.

Principal Depot, Harrisburg, Pa.

RAHTER & HAUSE,

Sole Proprietors.

☞ For sale by L. N. MOYER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Bloomsburg, Pa. [l1jan'67-6m.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,

STATIONERS,

STEAM POWER PRINTERS

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

339 Chestnut street, & Hudson, Fourth street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

They make a specialty of furnishing National Banks, County Officers, Insurance Companies, Banking Houses, etc., with

EVERY ARTICLE OF BLANK BOOKS AND PRINTING,

having machinery specially adapted for all work they may require. [Sdec'67-ly.

JOHN C. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS AND LADIES' FURS,

No. 257 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,

Late Walter & Kaub,

Importer and Dealer in

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE.

No. 234 North Third Street,

between Race and Vine

Philadelphia.

THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER.

PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866.

This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all scientific observers to be the most direct device for gathering clover seed yet discovered.

A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility.

It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.

It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, as it can be cheaply got up.

The great advantage in this machine is, we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or huller, besides saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will also pay every farmer to gather his seed with this machine on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.

Extraordinary inducements offered to energetic men who wish to purchase State or county Rights.

For particulars address

WEHRMAN & REINBOLD,

CENTRALIA,

Columbia County, Pa.

jan27'67.]

DRY GOODS.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.

Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of

McNINCH & SHUMAN,

and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,

CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE, AND GROCERIES,

all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of

"PAY AS YOU GO,"

and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.

McNINCH & SHUMAN.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,

Importers and Jobbers of

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS.

HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

THREADS, SEWING SILKS,

TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,

SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AND

NOTIONS GENERALLY.

Also Manufacturers of

BRUSHES AND LOOKING GLASSES,

and Dealers in

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

BROOMS, ROPES, TWINES, &c.,

No. 306 North Third Street, above Vine,

Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS,

No. 53 North Third Street.

Philadelphia.

ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO.,

Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 533 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. DELL,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in

CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

No. 17 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, &c.,

REMOVAL OF

C. C. MARR'S

NEW STORE

TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,

TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,

TOBACCO,

HATS AND SHOES,

FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,

all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.

☞ Call and see.

April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

BERNARD STOHNER,

Would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons, that he has opened a first-class

FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY STORE

where there may be found at all times, a fine collection of

FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, NUTS, &c.,

as well as

FINE GROCERIES,

which may be obtained at reasonable rates. The stock is always fresh and of the very best quality. No pains will be spared to make this establishment the finest of its kind in town. A call is solicited. Inquire at prices are made elsewhere as it will give perfect satisfaction will be given.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

Market, opposite Miller's Store,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Dealers in

FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Nos. 122 and 124 South Wharves, above Arch St.

Philadelphia.

Sole agents for Wilson's Wheel Grease, in bar cels, kegs, and cans.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &c., &c.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.

May 10, 1867-ly.

ESTABLISHED 1793.

JORDAN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

and Dealers in

SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE,

No. 209 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

H. V. PETERMAN,

with

LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 21 North Water Street,

and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue,

Philadelphia.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,

No. 21 North Wharves, and 21 North Water St.,

Philadelphia.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS,

BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,

BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS

TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE

OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

No. 309 Market Street, south side,

Philadelphia.

GROVESTEEN'S PIANOS,

GROVESTEEN'S PIANOS,

GROVENSTEEN'S PIANOS,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

499 Broadway, New York,

499 Broadway, New York,

Are unrivalled for Durability, Power and Evenness of Tone. They are just becoming the favorite over all others, with Musicians, Amateurs and all lovers of Good Music. They are warranted in every respect. Prices one-third lower than other first-class makers. Send for Circular.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

449 Broadway, New York

Oct. 25, 1867-3m.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,

Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found new, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

THE ONLY PLACE

to get the best

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

is at HUNGSBERGER'S,

a few doors below the American House,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

He has the largest and most select of

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO

ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of

SEGARS,

and the best Fine-cut and Plug

CHEWING TOBACCO,

can be had at his counters.

TOBACCO PIPES

in great variety are among his large stock.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL.

H. H. HUNSBERGER.

H. W. RANK'S

WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,

No. 148 North Third Street,

between Cherry and Race, west side,

Philadelphia.

C. L. WOODRUFF,

Wholesale Dealers in

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c.,

No. 13 North Third Street, above Market,

Philadelphia.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C. &C.

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Takes this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTMENT than can be found any where else in the county and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

of every descriptions. Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash fasts, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.

COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE

embracing almost every thing in that line. Also

HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,

Buckles, Japanned; buckles, silver plated; bitts of every kind, HAMES, iron; pad trees: HAMES, wood; saddle trees, gig trees, girth web, worsted and cotton: thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.

SHOEMAKER'S HARDWARE.

A full assortment for carpenters. I have planes—all kinds, saws; hand, pannel, rip, and compass. squares—steel, iron, and try: boring machines, chisles, augers, bevels, mallets, braces, gauges, plows, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY

I have coal hods, coal shovels, scoops, coal sifters, lanterns, table cutlery, pocket cutlery, plated spoons, plated forks, servers, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws, cross cut saws, circular saws, gang saws, files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, mattocks, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes, rakes, bed pins, twine, skates, plows, coffin trimmings, Emery, red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, meat cutters, scales, wash boards, horse buckets, wooden pails, clothes pins, glue, door mats, porch mats, parlor mats, corn poppers, paint brushes, horse brushes, sleigh bells, heel calks, enameled kettles, brass kettles, copper kettles, stew kettles, sauce pans, bread axes, nails,

Sledges, curtain fixtures,

Thimble skeins and boxes,

Pumps, lead pipe, etc.

Tarred rope and hundreds of articles not enumerated constantly on hand at

CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,

Main Street, Bloomsburg.

JACOB K. SMITH, J. R. SELTZER.

SMITH & SELTZER,

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,

GUNS, CUTLERY, &C.,

No. 890 N. THIRD STREET, AB. CALLOWHILL,

PHILADELPHIA.

Nov. 22,'67-1y.

IRON, TINWARE, &C.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST

FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES,

MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.

PETER BILLMYER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER'S STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new

STOVE AND TIN SHOP,

in this place, where he is prepared to make up new TIN WARE of all kinds in his line, and do repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers. Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.

JACOB METZ.

Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,

Warehouse, No. 124 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,

Importer and Dealer in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,

No. 311 North Third Street, above Vine,

Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 20 and 22 Arch Street,

Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollow-ware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER.

Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT PETER ENT'S STORE,

IN LIGHT STREET,

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street,

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,

Calicoes, Muslins,

Ginghams, Flannels,

Hosiery, Carpets,

Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Sattinetts, Cassimers,

Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,

&C., &C. &C.

GROCERIES, MACKERAL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.

PETER ENT.

Light Street, Nov. 8 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT D. K. SLOAN'S STORE,

IN ORANGEVILLE, PA.,

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just received and has on hand at his store in Orangeville, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Orangeville,

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

CHOICEST STYLES AND LATEST FASHIONS,

Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, Flannels, Hosiery,

CARPETS, SHAWLS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Sattinets, Cassimers,

Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,

&C., &C., &C.

GROCERIES MACKERAL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines

DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, &C.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.

D. K. SLOAN.

Orangeville, May 24, 1867.

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his Stock of

SPRING GOODS

consisting in part of a full line of

INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG

CARPETS,

Fine cloths and cassimeres for Ladies' coats,

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,

of all patterns and qualities, Inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS

LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS

AND

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

Good assortment of

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS

Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment

GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,

FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL

in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any.

J. J. BROWER.

Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.

W. M. MONROE & CO.,

Rupert, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

POWDER KEGS,

and dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

MILLER & HOST,

Successors to Franklin P. Seltzer & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

LIQUORS, WINES, &c.,

Nos. 410 and 412 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

E. A. HENDRY,

Successor to Hendry & Harris,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 55 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

J. P. BEARD,

with

LIPPINCOTT, BOND & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,

No. 413 Market Street.

Philadelphia.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Nos. 323 Market and 322 Commerce Street

Philadelphia.

ONE of the best selections of Piece Goods in the county at GERMANTOWN'S Clothing store, Hartman's block, Bloomsburg, Pa.